PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,973.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Decr.	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10813	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,660	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocognani	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS *from* BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3060	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 425
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 450
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 500
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & G.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 13th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Dec.	4 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3060	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	28th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Blaffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4992	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	6306	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	6716	16th "
AFRICA	6596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	6301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	14992	16th "
AFRICA	6596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5909	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*†VORWAERTS	6044	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 190€

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
"WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED, Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN *via* SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.	...	K. Kori		21st Dec. 1907.
*SANDON HALL	..	Main	26th Dec.	7th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	..	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	..	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioayang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

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viâ Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mrs. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

F. JOSLEN, *Major*, I.C.V.D.,
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BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.
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20th NOVEMBER, 1906,

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the two Bungalows, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises thereon standing situate at Khari in the town of Bandora, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement One thousand one hundred and twenty Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the Book of Land Revenue at Thana under Survey No. 208, Sub-division or Pot No. 1 and in the Books of the Bandora Municipality under No. 44/1200, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and South by the Batty Fields of D. E. De Monte Patel, of Bandora, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Bandora, Ghore Bunder Road, and on or towards the North by vacant ground belonging to the Bandora Municipality.—Dated this 12th day December, 1906.

MEHTA AND DADACHANJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO.. LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company No, 3 Tamarind Lane. Fort, on FRIDAY 21st December, 1906, at 3-15 P.M. (B. T.) when the following resolutions will be moved for adoption:—

I. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Limited cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the said Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to wind up the said Company and his or their remuneration fixed and,

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so appointed be authorised to have and do exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon an Official Liquidator by Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Soonderdas Spg. & Wg. Mills Co. Ld.
BOMBAY 12TH DECEMBER, 1906.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW BSA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row, Next to English Hotel, the whole building for offices with a big godown attached. Apply sharp C. M. BHESANIA, Old Police Court, Hornby Row.

FOUR good CLERKS WANTED at once: also SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST; apply personally to BOMBAY GAS CO.

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is OPEN for European's only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED EUROPEAN IMPORT FIRM, with increasing English and Continental business and constant new lines, REQUIRES IMMEDIATELY an ACTIVE and PAINSTAKING BAZAAR SALESMAN. None but experienced and serious workers need apply. EXCELLENT PROSPECTS for man of MERIT. Liberal salary and commission basis. Apply with short summary of qualifications to No. 1333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-8-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

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DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

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SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. FALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities.)

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Meadows Street

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 3043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street

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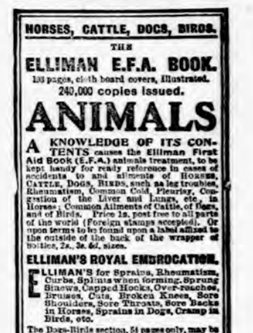
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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid BOOK (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents and attacks of HORSES, CATTLE, DOG

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 86 3/4 = + 1/8
2½ per cent. Reduced ..... 86 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1903 3/4 = "
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper ..... 64 1/4 = "
BILLS—
Spot in London ..... 31 13/16 = — 5/16
2 months hence ..... 31 15/16 = — 1/4
Spot in New York ..... 4.8 1/2 = — 3/4
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25.36 1-2 = + 1/2
Berlin cheques ..... 20.50 1/2 = + 1/2
New York Demand ..... 4.83 7/8 = + 1/4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 6 pr. ct. = unchanged
2 months' sight Bank Bills .... 5 1/2 = "
4 months' sight Bank Bills .... 4 5/8 = "
2 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 7/8 = "
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 = "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 3/4 = "
7 day market loans ..... 4 3/4 = "

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Bank Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 200,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 7,03,000 at 1s 4 2-16d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 2-16d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 116-0-0 + £ 2-0-0
Yellow metal 9 1/4d
Tin Plates £ 9-13-9 1/2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-16-0 + 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-12-9
WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat 49 1/2 April-May sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/3 April-May sellers dull
Brown 44 1/2 — 1/4 A.-M. done dull
LINSEED—Steady
COPPER—
offer in New York 7 — 1/8
RIVALS—
steamer—"Djibouti"

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Good demand, Madras firm, prices par to 1 higher Bombay 1 1-2 higher. Total sold 698,000.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	active
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	6/04
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	87,000
Futures closed	steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5.64	5.61	5.61
plus 6	plus 6	plus 5
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5.61	5.63	5.64
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5.65	5.67	5.40
plus 6	plus 6	plus 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports 76,000
Do. last year 60,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil
Do. do. Continent 9,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10.50—60
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 9.35—63
Do. month of March ..... 9.64—63

* Declined owing to bearish Government monthly report and to disappointing attitude of Spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 7/16—1/4
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9.90—61
Do. month of Mar. ..... 9.96—63
Tone at close ..... steady

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report estimates the crop at 12,546,000 bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th December.

Cotton	22,872	bales.
Wheat	4,478	cwts.
Linseed	3,959	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	18	do
Gingellyseed	18,711	do
Poppyseed	474	do
Groundnuts	796	do
Castorseed	2,959	do
Rice	2,823	do
Myrabolams	3,162	do
Cottonseed	16,727	do
Mowrseed	Nil	do
Grain	3,921	do
Jowar	4,880	do
Maize	10	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Bureau estimate of the Cotton crop 1906-07 was received this morning. It amounts to 12,546,000 bales. The following table shows the Bureau estimates and the final out-turn of the crop for the past five years.

	Bureau Estimate.	Final Out-turn.
1905-06	10,167,000	11,348,000
1904-05	12,162,700	12,546,000
1903-04	9,962,000	10,011,000
1902-03	10,417,000	10,727,000
1901-02	9,674,000	10,681,000

It will be seen from the above that the crop is always under-estimated, and for three years to the extent of over one million bales. This year the estimate is 383,000 bales more than the estimate of the record crop of 1904-05. The immediate result of this publication is a slump in prices in America of over sixty points, both in New York and New Orleans. The Liverpool market up to the close yesterday afternoon, was active and advancing. But to-day's opener shows that a heavy decline has also taken place in that market.

Our local prices have given way about Rs. 5 to 6. At the decline there was a small enquiry from houses for ready lots, and from dealers to cover previous sales. But the turn-over at Colaba was only on a moderate scale and the tone at the close was dull.

Rupee Paper has again declined to-day under bear pressure. Sterling exchange remains firm at our quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 5/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 7/32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ...	1s. 4 9/16d.
Do. 6 do do. ...	1s. 4 23/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A ...	173
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...	162
Shanghai 30 do. do. ...	223
Japan 30 do. do. ...	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 p. c. Tone dull.

Cash	95·1
1st Settlement 7th Jan.	95·5

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th Nov.	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 6th Dec.	7 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G. Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	183	1/-	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G)	194	188	25 Dec.
Do. (M-G)	194	188	26
Jalgaum (M.G.)	196	190	"
Khanguam, fair staple (M-G)	...	...	"
Karanja do (M-G)	209	202	25 Dec.
Akola do (M-G)	205	199	25 Jan.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	216	210	25 Dec.
Do. (M.G.)	219	213	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	224	218	28 Dec.
Do. do.	227	218	25 Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	254	...	237 28 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	194	187	25 Jan.
Dharwangaum M-G	218	212	25 Dec.
Do. M.-G.	215	209	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	187	178	Ready.
Do.	183	176	25 Dec.
Do.	183	176	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	187	178	Ready
Do.	183	176	25 Dec.
Do.	186	178	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (Descriptions) M-G ...	208	202	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	205	199	25 Jan

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... Quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales.
Imports ..... 35,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5.39	5.36	5.36
— 25	— 25	—25
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5.36	5.38	5.39
— 25	— 25	— 25
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5.42	5.43	5.36
—24	— 24	— 24

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 12.

Karachi freights.—There is not much change in our market to report, but rates are firm for those ports for which shippers require tonnage, especially for Hamburg. The Hansa line have met the market all along and are now in a sufficiently strong position to demand sixteen shillings and sixpence which rate shippers will probably have to pay. Business is most difficult and the rapid rise in freights and exchange have placed further difficulties in the way of exporters of wheat.

Engagements. The Hansa line "Hamburg" 1,750 tons, January is quoted at 16s. 300 tons at 16s. 6d, at. 2,300 tons February, at 16s. 2,300 tons, March at 17s. the Wilson line "Hull" 1,000 tons Othello is quoted at 14s. 6d. 2666 tons at 15s. 6d. The Ellerman lines City of Karachi, Liverpool, 460 tons is quoted at 15s. steamer on the berth; 1,500 tons at 18s. 2,000 tons at 15s 6d.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASEY—November 28, at Sambalpur, the wife of J. M. Casey, of a daughter.
CLOUGH—December 4, at Ranikhet, the wife of Rev. E. R. Clough, Chaplain of Ranikhet, of a daughter.
CHAMIER—December 7, at Lucknow, the wife of E. Chamier, of son.
CARR—December 7, at Nasirabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Carr, R. A. M. C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILMOUR—MCKENDRICK—December 5, at the Presbyterian Church, Howrah, by the Rev. G. B. Gothe, M. A., James M. Gilmour, of Messrs. John King and Co., Ltd., to Mary Granger, eldest daughter of the late Walter McKendrick, Builder, Johnstone, Scotland.
OSGOOD—SLATOR—December 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore by the Rev. H. B. Cozan, D. D., Edward Raymond eldest son of the late John Kirby Osgood San Francisco, U.S.A., to Edith Constance, daughter of the late Nathaniel Robert Slator, Bedford.

DEATH.

LEFRANC—December 4, at Langla, the Percival Bell, Medical Officer, Langla Tea Estate, second son of the late Antoine Louis LeFranc aged 48 years.
TURNBULL—December 7, at Banda Caroline, dearly beloved wife of Captain Walter Turnbull, Indian Medical Service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 24m. Sun sets, 5h, 24m. High water 8-40m., 9-50a. Low water, 2-43m., 3-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m, B. T.
Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m. B. T.
Prize distribution, Z. B. M. M. Girls High School, by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.

POLICE NOTICE.—A piece of gold, a basket containing books, etc., some silver studs, a bank draft and a bicycle have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Appollo Street, at 6 p. m, when the following papers will be read :—(1.) Importance of a knowledge of the Biting Flies of India, by Col. W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S. (2.) On a new species of Grey Duck from Burma, by E. W. Oates, (3.) Destruction of Mosquitoes and their larvæ by Fish and Lime, by General W. Osborn. (4.) Do bats capture and eat birds? by E. E. Green, F.E.S., &c. (5) Abnormal antlers of the Chital (*Cervus axis*) by Lieut. J. A. Field, R. E., (6) A live Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*,) by Lt., F. M. Bailey, (7.) Breeding grounds of the Common Locust, by E. H. Aitken.

TEA-PARTY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF DEWAS.—On Sunday last an entertainment was given at the residence of Dr. Wamanrao Mahadeorao Kadam, Dadysheth Agiari Road, in honour of H. H. Prince Takojirao Powar, the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch.) About 50 leading members of the Maratha and some other backward communities were present on the occasion, all of whom were introduced to His Highness. Speeches were made by various gentlemen eulogising the Maharaja for the keen interest displayed by him to elevate the condition of his community and the manner with which he discoursed with those present to promote education amongst the Marathas. His Highness delivered a sympathetic and stirring address in the course of which he said that his chief goal was to work for the good of his caste-brethren, and advised the leaders of the different Samajes and institutions not to create so many parties but to join together and work harmoniously to promote the cause of education. Education, and education alone, he added, could elevate their condition in life. The party then retired to partake of refreshment where His Highness discoursed freely with all present. Dr. Wamanrao thanked the guest of the evening for extending his sympathy towards the Maratha Kshytriya Samaj by becoming its Patron and for the kind assurance advanced for the good of the Bombay Marathas. His Highness was then garlanded and three cheers were given to His Highness as he took leave of the assembly.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN DHOBI TALAO.

The Collectors's Reply.

AN opportunity was taken by the residents at Dhobi Talao to request the Collector to reduce the number of liquor shops in the locality, when the authorities were asked to grant the formal permission to allow the owner of a liquor shop to remove the shop to an adjoining building. The contention was that the shop being next door to the Parsee Fire Temple, and the number of these shops being very large in the small locality, the authorities should not grant the permission. The shop-keeper's reply was that his land-lord had ejected him from the building and the new shop was not farther than three yards from the original place. It was not an additional infliction and was conducted for years without being in any way a source of annoyance to the residents in the locality or the Parsis who went to the Fire temple to pray.

In consequence of representations received the Collector accompanied by his subordinate officers personally inspected the place twice. After the inquiry a reply has been received by the party concerned to the effect that the Collector did not see any objection to the shop being removed to a short distance of about three yards. He has, however, assured the residents in the locality that if it was found after some time that the liquorshops were too many in the locality he would certainly order the abolition of such as were found objectionable.

This reply from the Collector is considered satisfactory by the parties.

It may be mentioned that with regard to the notice posted by the Abkari Department a complaint was made that they were placed in a way as would not attract the public attention. This complaint being brought to the notice of the Collector, during the above inquiry, he investigated that subject too, and was satisfied that the notice in the case in question was posted very prominently. He himself showed it to the trustees of the Fire temple who were present on the spot at the time.

Thus a question which has caused some uneasiness in Dhobitalao has been set at rest for the present.

THE HEJAZ TRAFFIC.

B. I. S. N. Co's. Reply to the Magistrate.

The following reply was received by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Agents to the B. I. S. N. Company with reference to the petition which was presented on Monday to his Worship, by certain Upper India Mahomedans :—

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst. and as desired herewith return the enclosures sent therewith.

The petition from Mahomed Abdul Gani and others is incorrect. The company have issued no circular as indicated not have we authorized any one to do so.

We have good reasons to understand that other companies sent a "batakee" round as early as last September, indicating very low rates of passage and this information is likely to be what reached the petitioners, districts to bring them here and at that time the company had not decided to send steamers to Jeddah.

In the local papers we last month advertised certain steamers to sail and in some cases quoted the rates at which the Company were booking. These steamers have sailed and tickets were granted at rates quoted, but we regret we cannot book further passengers, except at current rates, which are being freely paid.

We have the honour
to be, Sir
Your most obedient servants,
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Agents.

INVESTIGATIONS by Government officials show that there are 70 Chinese laundries in Liverpool and the suburbs and that 2,000 Chinese reside in the city.

MR. GLADSTONE, the Home Secretary of State, is greatly puzzled as to how the Alien Act, passed last session, can be made applicable to the exclusion of those undesirables.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT.

Appeal in the High Court.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have commenced the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell in the case of Dr. C. R. Marrett against Mr. Charles Vernon. It was an appeal from a decision given by Mr. Justice Russell on the 13th August 1906 in favour of the plaintiff, Dr. Marrett. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant and defendant, Mr. Vernon; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and respondent, Dr. Marrett.

The plaintiff's claim in the court below was that the defendant be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs.2,170, with interest and costs.

Mr. Justice Russell, in his judgment in the court below, said the plaintiff, who is a medical gentleman practising in Bombay and who has got his two diplomas from Aberdeen University, sued the defendant for medical charges during the month of August and the following months of 1905; and the defendant's reply to that was that Rs. 800 was sufficient, for the work that the plaintiff did. It appeared that previous to August 1905, the plaintiff had attended the defendant's family; and on that occasion, the plaintiff's charge was Rs. 5 only a visit. That was about three years before 1905. The first important question to decide, according to Mr. Justice Russell, was, what were the fees the plaintiff was entitled to charge. In Mr. Justice Russell's opinion, looking at the plaintiff's evidence, which had not been in any way contradicted, he was entitled to charge the defendant Rs. 10 per visit. It could not be said that, because the defendant paid him Rs. 5 three years before 1905, the fee was to be the same in 1905 or so. Further more, there was the evidence of Mr. Rice, who said he did not complain to the defendant or his wife with regard to the charges of the plaintiff, but that he eventually paid him Rs. 10 per visit; and therefore, the defendant must be taken, Mr. Justice Russell said, to have had notice that the plaintiff's charge was Rs. 10 per visit. But even supposing he had no direct notice, it seemed to Mr. Justice Russell as a matter of common sense that, if a man chooses to employ a doctor and call him to attend on him, and does not make any contract or agreement with him with regard to his fees, he must be liable to pay the ordinary fees of the particular doctor. Therefore, Mr. Justice Russell thought that Rs. 10 was the right fee. Plaintiff gave his evidence, in the learned judge's opinion, with remarkable fairness and candour, and he saw no reason to take exception to, or to criticise anything he said, except with regard to the particular week when he said he was attending defendant's boy from 15 and 18 hours to 24 hours. Plaintiff seemed to exaggerate this. After making certain calculations and adding the figures, Mr. Justice Russell thought the plaintiff was entitled to get Rs. 1,470 at all events. He said he was entitled to a fee of Rs. 100 a day for the series of visits each day during the week when the boy was seriously ill. It was impossible that plaintiff should be entitled to a large round sum like that without notice to or a special agreement with the defendant; and Mr. Justice Russell allowed him four visits per day, that is Rs, 40 per day, being for seven days Rs. 280. A decree was passed for plaintiff for Rs. 1,750, with costs and interest on judgment.

It was argued for the defendant and appellant that the Judge of the court below was in error in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to charge defendant Rs. 10 per visit, and should have held that he was entitled to charge only Rs. 5 per visit. The Judge should not have drawn any conclusion adverse to the defendant upon Mr. Rice's evidence. The Judge was in error in holding in effect that Rs. 10 per visit was the ordinary fee of the plaintiff. He was further in error in holding that, apart from the visits during one particular week, for which the plaintiff sought to charge the defendant at the rate of Rs. 100 per day, the plaintiff had paid 59 day visits and 25 night visits, and had held nineteen consultations. It was urged that the Judge was in error in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to charge for night visits and consultations, respectively, double the charges for day visits. It was contended that the judge entirely overlooked the notebook of the plaintiff which showed that the plaintiff himself charged the defendant with the same fee for day visits, night visits, and consultations. It was submitted that the sum of money paid into court by the defendant, Rs. 800, was ample to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

It was argued on behalf of the respondent, Dr. Marrett, that the judge below was wrong in disallowing him Rs. 100 a day for his professional attendance during the week ending with 27th August 1905; and in allowing him only Rs. 40 per day on the basis of four visits a day during the said week.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with and adjourned until to-day.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING A BRIBE.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, heard the appeal of Bhagwandas Kanji Madani, Accountant in the Port Trust at Aden, who had been convicted by Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Resident and First Class Magistrate there, of receiving a bribe from Mahomedali Shamshudin, Manager of the firm of Abdulali Mahomedali, for assisting the latter in obtaining a contract for stores for the year, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. K. N. Coyaji, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The accused's case was that there were certificates given in this case by the Advocate General. Captain Hancock had a suspicion about the contract; he set inquiries on foot through Hamud, a schoolmaster. It was reported to him that Rs. 600 were paid to Alfred Horatio Fernandes, Secretary to the Port Trust, and Rs. 100 to the accused. The Secretary was discharged; the accountant, who was the present accused, was convicted. There was an appeal from this to the Resident at Aden, Major-General M. Mason, who dismissed the appeal on 7th March. The certificate of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, granted on 12th November last, stated among other things, that the Lower Court committed an error in law in acquitting the Secretary, and despite the fact of its being unable to decide whether the Accountant was guilty, it had acted illegally in convicting the Accountant under section 161 of the Penal Code. The Lower Appellate Court had committed an error by upholding the conviction of the Accountant for receiving Rs. 400; whereas the only charge against the accused was of accepting Rs. 100 only. Again, the point of law decided by the Lower Appellate Court, *viz.*, there was sufficient evidence to corroborate the statements of the accomplices, required further consideration. The certificate was granted under Section 30 of Act II of 1864. The defence was that Rs. 500 were given to the Accountant to get a rival firm named Kaiumali Nazarali to leave the field by paying to them the sum; neither any bribe was given nor received. The taking of the Rs. 400 was to be attributed to the Secretary.

Arguments were heard in the appeal.

MURDER OF A WIFE ON SUSPICION.

Conviction and Sentence Reversed.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton the appeal of Bhau Govinda Chaugula, was disposed of. Bhau was convicted of committing the murder of his wife Saka at Yeloor, Taluka Valva, Zilla Sattara. Mr. Lindsay J. Robertson, with Mr. Dadabhoy M. Colah, and Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the accused: Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, suspecting the conduct of his wife while on a pilgrimage, became wild, and throwing her down on the ground, placed a stick across her throat, and pressed the outer ends of it with both his feet. Then he placed the dead body in a hut, which he set fire to, and succeeded in burning the body partially. The case for the defence was that the confession, on which the conviction of the accused rested, was vitiated by the fact of his having been kept under the control and custody of the Police some days before, and after, it was made before the Second Class Magistrate at Belgaum, who took several hours to record it. Therefore, the conviction should be quashed, and the sentence of transportation for life passed on the accused, by Mr. G. Roper, Sessions Judge of Sattara, should be set aside. Their Lordships after hearing Counsel, reversed the conviction, set aside the sentence, and directed the accused to be discharged.

A BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND HIS COACHMAN.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the matter of Ramsarup Ramfal, a Pardesi coachman, was called on for disposal. Ramsarup had been convicted by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of causing illegal restraint to his master, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on 10th November last, by stopping his carriage near his bungalow for about twenty minutes, and sentenced on 14th November to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Upon perusing a newspaper report of the proceedings in the Magistrates Court, the Judges called for the papers from the Lower Court, and enlarged the accused on bail, on 19th November. The Court, after reviewing the evidence, came to the conclusion yesterday that the punishment was severe; their Lordships accordingly reduced the sentence on the accused to the period he had already undergone, namely, six days.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A MARWARI DEFRAUDS A BORAH WOMAN.

(Before the Second JUDGE.)

His Honor the learned second Judge Mr. Donald disposed of yesterday, a suit in which Messrs. Hirachand Sagermal and Co. sued one Ratanbai Ahmed Ally on a promissory note alleged to have been passed by her to the Plaintiffs. Mr. H. K. Dalal appeared for the Plaintiffs, the Defendant being represented by Mr. K. K. Suntoke. The defendant pleaded satisfaction of the note and produced to the Court a receipt signed by one of the Plaintiffs.

The said Plaintiffs at first, when the receipt was produced in Court, admitted the same, but, when giving evidence in the box, he denied that the receipt was genuine.

The learned second Judge had originally decreed the Plaintiffs' claim but the case having been sent back to him by the full court for further consideration additional evidence was produced before him, led the expert and otherwise. The learned Judge was quite satisfied that the receipt was a genuine one passed by one the Plaintiffs and the suit was therefore dismissed with cost.

POLICE COURTS.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS INVESTIGATION.

Gibbons' Account Books.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. W. F Hamilton, formerly General Manager of Gibbons and Company, yesterday appeared to answer the summons issued against him at the instance of Inspector Sullivan, who charged him with disobeying lawful orders of the police, in that he failed to attend the Head Police Office and to produce the books of account of Messrs. Gibbons and Company for the months of February, March, April, May and June 1906.

Mr. Sloane, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Police, prosecuted.

Mr. Sullivan, on special duty under Mr. Sloane, in connection with the Tramway Frauds investigation, deposed that he had two orders sent to the accused who did not attend the Police Office, nor did he produce any books as he was called upon to produce under the order. Prior to the orders witness had not searched Gibbon's Office.

Mr. Hamilton, thereupon, produced a document, saying it was, the *panchnama* written and signed on 29th in connection with the search made by Mr. Sullivan in Gibbons' Office. But nothing was found.

Mr. Sullivan said he had only searched Mr. Perret's private Office and not Gibbons' Office.

The Magistrate asked if the accused was in supreme charge when the notice was served on him.

Mr. Sullivan replied he was the General Manager at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton, witness said he was not aware that Mr. Williams had the power of attorney of Gibbons and Co. He had not taken Mr. Williams' statement.

Re-examined by Mr. Sloane, witness said that on the 3rd instant he had read an advertisement in the local newspapers to the effect that accused had severed his connection with Gibbons and Co. from that day.

Sub-Inspector Oscaroff was next called and examined. He said that on the 1st instant he served the two summons on accused, issued by Mr. Sullivan. The accused made an endorsement on them "Am sick. Unable to attend. No books."

The accused then made a statement saying he was ill at the time the summons were served on him by the police. He was ill some days previous to that and also some days subsequent to that. He had no intention of attending Office that morning but taking into consideration that the head of the firm was not there his presence would help to keep up the clerks at their work. Immediately after getting to office he felt morose. He attended office about ten o'clock that day and shortly afterwards requested his Accountant to write and ask Dr. Underwood to call on. About noon the sub-Inspector had called on him. He was then sitting with his head resting on the table: he signed and endorsed the summons. He joined the firm on the 18th June last and took over quite a new set of books, and balance. He had never seen the books previous to 18th June. They were never under his control or in his possession. He was the General Manager of the firm and worked under the proprietor. No sooner he got to the office on the 1st instant than Mr. Williams produced a power of attorney, signed by Mr. Perret in his favour, and demanded that he should hand over to him all the keys, books, money, &c., that were in his possession. He would have gone home immediately, but as he was waiting for the doctor he remained there. This was the reason why he had resigned his office as Manager of the firm. It was on this account solely. The advertisement was sent to the newspapers on the 2nd instant and published on the 3rd.

Dr. C. H. F. Underwood was then examined for the defence. He said that he called on the accused about quarter past twelve o'clock. He had made an effort; he could have gone.

The Magistrate: Did his going involve any danger?

Witness: Not particularly. He had already gone from his Bungalow to his Office. I suggested thatit. was a matter of ten minutes to go to the Police Office But he said he was utterly unable to go.

Mr. D. F. Marshall of Gibbons and Co., also gave evidence as to the illness of the accused on the day in question. Witness joined the firm on the 22nd October, when he took over all the books of account. They were dated from the 18th June. He saw no books previous to that. About 10 o'clock on the 1st instant when witness went to Office he heard that Mr. Williams had power of attorney.

The accused submitted that as Inspector Sullivan had taken a search on the previous day, he thought that books after the 18th June were not required. He urged that under Section 65 of the Police Act there was no legal obligation on him to produce books, and supposing there was, he contended that on his failing to do so, the police could have searched the premises under sections 66 and 67 and taken possession of the books. There was no necessity of putting section 127 into operation.

Mr. Sloane submitted that the police could act under sections 66 and 67, the accused could not escape punishment for disobeying the orders. Section 127 covered any disobedience under section 65.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that the evidence showed that Inspector Sullivan was investigating a charge of criminal breach of trust alleged to have been committed by a certain Perret of Messrs. Gibbons and Company. The inspector called at the premises of Messrs. Gibbons and Co. on November 30th and saw the accused who was the General Manager. Certain books were produced by the accused. On the following day an order under section 65 (c) of the Police Act and a summons under section 65 (1) of the Police Act were served on the accused at the Office of Messrs. Gibbons and Co. by sub-Inspector George Oscaroff. The accused endorsed on the order and the summons "sick, unable to attend. No books." Accused failed to attend or produce the books, and he was charged under section 127 Act IV. of 1902. By way of defence accused stated that he was suffering from influenza and the witnesses he called stated that he did no work; that he requested the Cashier to call a doctor before the arrival of the police, and that a doctor did in fact come. As regarded the charge of not producing documents the accused stated that he was only aware of one or two books, dated after 11th June, and thought those were not required by the police. As regarded the defence of illness, the Court believed, as a fact, that the accused was not in good health and that the doctor was called for before the arrival of the police. Dr. Underwood stated that the accused had no fever, that his pulse was 96 and that he (the doctor) himself suggested that the accused should obey the police summons at the time. The doctor stated in evidence that it was not a question of danger to health so much as the question of will power. And it was proved that the accused in order to go to Office travelled an equal, if not greater distance than the distance from the Office of Gibbons and Co. to the Police Office. Under the circumstances, his Worship was of opinion that the accused might have reasonably complied with the summons to attend in person, but availed himself of the fact that he was indisposed. His Worship thereupon convicted him, but was of opinion that a nominal fine of Rs. 2 would suffice. On the charge under section 65 (i) the Court was of opinion that the circumstances were different. Under that section the production of documents sufficed, without personal attendance and the accused himself admitted that he was aware of two books for the month of June, subsequently discovered in his Office. No attempt, whatever, was made to show that the accused had endeavoured to comply with the order by giving instructions to his subordinates or otherwise. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 15.

THE MUNICIPAL CHEQUE.

Store-Keeper Convicted.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Kursandas Chabildas disposed of the case in which Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, charged Walter Bowden, lately Municipal Store-keeper, with mis-appropriating Rs. 10,961. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

The accused presented a written statement. In this he stated that before joining the Bombay Municipality he was employed under Superintending Engineer on special duty at Poona, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250. Eighteen months ago owing to illness in his family he had to borrow money from Marwaris at rates of interest ranging from 33 to 70 per cent. per annum. As his creditors subsequently pressed him for payment, he was asked to resign on account of his indebtedness and failure to pay his debts. He subsequently got the employment under Bombay Municipality, and his Marwari creditors again clamoured for payment of, not only the actual amounts borrowed, but also for the exorbitant interests. This he would not do. A letter was also sent from the lawyer of Treacher and Co, at Poona, to the Municipal Commissioner drawing his attention to the sum accused was indebtedness to them. This letter the Municipal Commissioner forwarded to him, and in a subsequent conversation with the Chief Accountant, the latter intimated to him that the Commissioner intended to give him two or three months to settle up any debts he had or otherwise to resign. If he had been allowed a longer time he would have gradually paid off his debts, but being harassed by the letters of his creditors and knowing that he was incurring the Commissioner's displeasure by the letters being sent to him, the temptation to take this money became too strong for him and he gave up to it. In pleading guilty he asked for leniency, as it was his first offence and he had a wife and family. He added that the Municipality held a guarantee of the Indian G. Association on his behalf for Rs. 10,000.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said the only question for consideration was what should be the punishment that ought to be inflicted on him. In his written statement the accused said he owed his present predicament to the exorbitant interest he had to pay to the Marwaris who were annoying him in every possible manner. In answer to Court, however, he said he had not used any portion of the cheque he cashed on the 28th June towards payment of any of his debts. This fact showed that the accused's plea for leniency on the ground of Marwaris' pressing him for his debts had no foundation. He had evidently moneys belonging to the Municipality towards purposes which he did not choose to mention. Taking into consideration all these circumstances as well as the gravity of the offence committed by the accused and the responsibility attached to the post he was occupying, the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1415—Payne and Co—Charles Vernon vs Gulbhart Palph Marrett Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard
1442—Crawford B and Co—Valli Mahomed Hosan vs Osman Hasan and another—Nanu and Co
1446—Kanga and P—William Gerold Whyte vs F H de Brito—Raghavaya B and N

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

672-06—Chitnis and M—Abdul Hamid Rahimbux vs Fate Mahomed Gulam Sarwar Manjee and S part heard
Long Causes.
221-36—Maranlal J and G—Haji Jan Mahomed vs Elias Haji Abdulla—Jalanghir and S—Part heard.
129-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Vallubhas Khimjee vs Cullianji Jairam and others—Dikshit D and S and B and K and G Chitnis and M—Part heard

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

877-05—Mirza and M—Banoo Begam widow vs Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M and M.

For further directions and Costs on Commissione.'s Report.

687-79—Edgelow G W and Co—Radhawdas Gocoolias Pasta vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Little and Co
Long Causes.

828-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mir Aunalli Valad Mir Abdulally and others vs Mir Hassanally Valad Mir Abdulally and others—Mirza and M

193-06—Bhalshunker K and R—Narandas Ranji and others vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and

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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1906.

DEOLALI DEPOT.

THE abolition of Deolali Depot at the end of last month is the severing of another link with the past, and with the passing of the Depot the British Army in India loses one of its oldest Institutions, and perhaps one of the best known. For so many years the main depot for the collection of time-expired men, invalids, etc. going Home, and the distributing centre for drafts on first arrival in India, there is scarcely a British soldier in the country who has not at one time or another visited it. When the Crown took over the direct administration of the Indian Empire from the Honourable East India Company it was determined to carry troops to and from India *via* the Overland Route, now Suez Canal, in Her Majesty's Indian troopships, in supersession of the system of conveying them round the Cape of Good Hope in contract vessels. Five Indian troopships were specially built for the purpose, and their names, the "Crocodile," "Serapis," "Malabar," "Euphrates," and "Jumna" will sound familiar to most of the more senior Officers of the Service. It was decided that Bombay was to be their port of arrival and departure and, consequently, it became necessary to substitute one general embarkation depot for the three then in existence, *viz.*—Karachi, Chinsura and Poona. Deolali was the spot selected, being in a healthy situation above the Ghauts and within easy reach of Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway. The Depot was opened on the 28th October, 1868, Major Hand, 82nd Foot, being the first Commandant, with Lieut. B. W. Faulkner, 95th Foot as Adjutant. But it was not until 1870-71, when the Karachi and Poona Depots were closed that the whole of the troops leaving India began to pass through Deolali, and, up to within the last few years, practically the whole of the work of embarkation and the responsibility of every man going Home complete in every respect devolved on the Deolali Depot. But the days of slow travelling are over, when the soldier, before reaching his destination, had to pass through many rest camps and spent many irksome and tedious days in train and tent. The acceleration of the railway services; the increased comforts of travelling; and, above all, the greater attention paid to the welfare of the British soldier nowadays have gradually brought about the system at present in vogue in which the man, having once boarded the train up-country, scarcely leaves it, until he goes on board the Transport at Bombay or Karachi. Both soldiers and officers are unanimous in their approval of the principles of "direct" embarkation, the details of which will, no doubt, be improved by experience.

This, then, is the main reason for the abolition of Deolali Depot, but, with the passing of such an old Institution, there must necessarily be something to regret, and this is to be found in the fact that the depot was a favourite resort for the furlough man during the hot weather and rains. Not only could he enjoy an excellent climate but he had the privileges of what has been termed the best Soldier's Institute in India. With the exception of billiards, his amusements cost him nothing and he could even get note-paper and envelopes free, with the use of a special "silent" room for letter-writing. It is of interest to note that Deolali was the place of concentration for the troops that were despatched from Bombay in 1899 at the opening of the South African War and with its troop sidings, extensive camping grounds, its proximity to Bombay and experienced Staff, it was an ideal place. In one day, during that year, no less than twelve special trains with troops either arrived at or left the troop platform in camp. The value of Deolali to Bombay in the despatch of an "over sea" expedition cannot be underrated or ignored, and the policy of doing away with a Staff thoroughly conversant with all the details connected with the movement of troops and of local conditions, without leaving a nucleus capable of rapid expansion in time of need, is a doubtful one. But the fiat has gone forth and the depôt is a thing of the Past. *Requiescat in pace* is the epitaph that will be gladly echoed by the Subaltern who, for his sins, has had charge of a batch of time expired men awaiting embarkation in the late depôt with practically no work to do and bubbling over with spirits at the prospect of going Home.

GERMANY IN DAMARALAND.

THERE can be no doubt that Germany is getting heartily sick of her burdensome Colonies. The latest testimony to the growing antipathy of the Germans to the Kaiser's colonial dreams is seen in the telegram in another column to the effect that the Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates of a million and a half for Damaraland. It is pretty certain that trouble is in store for the German Emperor. Disgusted with the nation's foreign policy, which has succeeded in all but ostracising the country from the neighbouring Powers; her monarch a butt for the world's cartoonists; her peasantry drained by the heavy cost of conscription; all prospect of alleviation from this burden negatived by the Kaiser's colossal naval schemes; the country now at the mercy of the Socialists, and her colonial wars not only fiascos but the scenes of unbridled atrocities and corruption—no wonder that the spirit of discontent is manifest throughout the German Empire. On the first day of this month Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declared in the Reichstag that "Damaraland has been a gold-mine to the contractors." That might be true and yet not be discreditable to German military and commercial honour. But Herr Bebel went further. He told the House that "the whole Colonial Administration ought to be in the Dock," and he pointed to three members then sitting in the Reichstag and boldly named them, and accused them of abusing their position as deputies to further their own ends. It is not to be wondered at that such a direct and uncomprising challenge should have resulted in the adjournment of the House "amidst great tumult," Happily nothing like this has been known in modern times in the political annals of England. We are accustomed to tirades against capitalists and trusts and Jewish jobbers in war stores from Labour members like Messrs. Crook and Bell, but no member of the British Parliament has been accused of using his office for the furtherance of his commercial ends.

We do not, of course, forget the case of the Brothers Gibbs and the Chilian warships. But when the two M. P.'s. were forced to abdicate their seats in the House of Commons in consequence of their being largely benefited by the purchase of the warships by the British Government, it was universally admitted that they had transgressed the rules of the House unwittingly, and one of the brothers, Mr. Alban Gibbs, a member for the City of London, was promptly sent back to the House unopposed. Time was when our greatest generals were indicted for their malpractices in war, and the Duke of Marlborough was notoriously corrupt. Politicians, too, have feathered their nests very snugly by the abuse of their powers; but times are changed in England, and the privilege of seeing Members of Parliament directly accused of jobbery across the floor of the House is left to the German Reichstag. And German Generals are probably not much behind the accused deputies in their willingness to subvert their patriotism to their personal aggrandisement. Six years ago the allied troops were fighting in China under Count von Waldersee. The German Commander of the Forces made a brave picture in the illustrated papers of that time, but what was the Empress Frederick's opinion of the man to whom the campaign had been entrusted as revealed by the Hohenlohe memoirs? "A keen and unscrupulous man, who would drag his country into endless wars merely to gratify his own ambition." Who knows, therefore how much of the disastrous strife in Damaraland owes itself to the insatiable ambition of one man? Anyhow, the first General sent to Damaraland in 1904 got no credit from the strife, and he was quickly sent home. Damaraland promises to be the bugbear of German colonial "enterprise" for years to come. The million and a half which the Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected was largely for the new railway from Swokopmund to Isumeb, a distance of 354 miles, which was intended to link up the already-constructed line from Swokopmund to Windhoek (236 miles) and which it was hoped would be completed in 1907. An era of prosperity was then hoped for the Colony, though not by any means expected, and Damaraland as a European possession has so far been a colossal failure. The revenue and expenditure last year was fifty-five millions of marks, of which no less than fifty-three millions were Germany's subsidy, largely, of course, on account of the native rising. The refusal of the Reichstag's Budget Committee to adopt the vote for Damaraland means the stopping of the railway and the setting back of everything that has been done to make Damaraland worthy of European occupation.

THE WAY OF THE BUDDHA.

WE have already had occasion to review in our columns various volumes of the dainty series entitled "The wisdom of the East;" and we have no hesitation in declaring that the most recently published volume in which Mr. Herbert Baynes describes the history and the teaching of Buddhism, will rank with the best that have hitherto appeared. For here we obtain a succinct and faithful account of an Eastern sage whose doctrine of the Path has been accepted by millions of the human race, and whose influence is still felt at the ends of the earth, while we are enabled to understand the enormous gulf which separates the modern Buddhism of Tibet from the Dharma of Sakya Muni,—a gulf even greater than that which divides the teaching of Christ and his apostles from the Christianity of Rome in the middle ages. We learn of the schism which gave rise to the Hinayana and Mahayana schools of thought, and are enabled thereby to understand how it comes that the once austere Buddhist caves at Nasik have been carved into all manner of strange bas-reliefs quite foreign to the creed which Gautama propounded in the famous Deer-park. We learn of the changes which have been introduced into the teaching of the Master during the course of its extension to Japan, China and other places; and lastly we are afforded an excellent glimpse of the Buddha's circumstances and youth, and can pour the whole wealth of our admiration upon the man who unlike the rich Pharisee of the Bible, was able to renounce all in order to discover the path to salvation. The more we learn of Buddhism, the better can we appreciate its extraordinary similarity to Christianity. True it is that Buddhism recognizes no God in the Christian sense of the word; but the morality and philanthropy which it inculcates are the finest that Man has ever produced, and will bear comparison with the Divine code of the Christian. The very sentiments expressed in the Dharmapadam recall passages from the Old and New Testaments, as for example the description of the foolish and unwise in the twentieth chapter of the Footsteps of Truth which is so strangely like the words of the 49th psalm and the terrible apostrophe "Thou fool, this night thy life shall be required of thee." Again, the account of the ordination of a Buddhist monk, culled from the faithful eye-testimony of the late Sir F. Dickson might with small differences serve as a description of a Roman Catholic ceremony; and this effect is but heightened when we read the details of the Confessional incumbent upon the true follower of the Master. And does it not give one pause when we remember the appalling bigotry, the almost fanatical intolerance evinced at times by ministers of the Christian faith, and find the devout Buddhist referring to the founder of Christianity as "the dear Nazarene, the Arhat who attained Nirvanam, to whom every Buddhist will bring adoration"? We in our purblind self-laudation are so apt to forget the truth which the singer of the Rig-Veda expressed in the words "*Ekam Sat vipras bahud a vadanti*,"—"That which is Ever-One the seers call in many ways."

INTERNAL TRADE IN SIND.

THE report in the rail and river-borne trade of Sind for the past official year shows that there was a falling off in the volume of trade, external and internal, of one hundred and fifty-one lakhs of maunds or twenty-two per cent., and of over two crores of rupees or seven per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. The total external trade, both exports and imports, amounted to Rs. 18,17,04,568 and the local or internal to Rs. 7,21,52,068, the total trade of the Province thus being Rs. 25,38,56,636. The decrease was felt in several ways. From the Punjab, imports declined considerably and of grains alone there was a falling off of Rs. 15,596,727 maunds whilst the greatest increase was four lakhs of maunds of oilseeds. The United Provinces imported less into Sind, both as regards quantity and quality, than in the previous year, but the trade with Bombay showed an increase both in quantity and quality the increase being generally divided and amounting to 8,478 maunds and Rs. 5,37,555. This however was counteracted by an almost equally great decline in the trade with Rajputana and Central India. Sind is, however, able to look with satisfaction at increases in its export trade of no inconsiderable extent with the Punjab, an increased trade of 5,125,684 maunds worth Rs. 1,49,92,108 or 51 and 21 per cent respectively was shown. With the United Provinces the volume of the export trade rose to more than treble that of the previous year whilst it nearly doubled in value, while the increase with Rajputana was nearly twenty and a half lakhs of rupees. A noticeable point is the increase in the trade in Indian piece-goods, for, while European piece-goods declined by 13,814 maunds, Indian piece-goods increased by 88,666 maunds. It is said that the Swadeshi movement in the Punjab and other Provinces is responsible for this, but there is also the fact that since Indian mills have taken to importing larger quantities of American and Egyptian cotton and are weaving better classes of cloth, a greater sale is being found for their products. In Sind itself a good crop of cotton made a large increase in the local importation into Karachi and Mr. Pannett, the acting. Chief Collector for Customs in Sind, thinks that Bombay Millowners might do well to pay serious attention to this crop.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

IT is much to be regretted that his Holiness the Pope has taken up such an uncompromising attitude with regard to the French Separation Law. France has determined to shake herself free of Papal domination and the Church was offered what to most impartial observers appeared to be a very fair means of "saving face." But the Pope will accept no compromise. He condemns the Public Worship Associations without exception and the faithful have been warned that "whoever should form a Public Worship Association, or consent to form part of one: (1) would commit a mortal sin; (2) would incur the penalty of excommunication; (3) would become schismatic; (4) could no longer be admitted to the administration of the Sacraments till he has sincerely repented and made a public reparation of the scandal; (5) would be deprived of Christian burial if he should die impenitent. If a priest should be forgetful enough of his sacred character and of his obligations to dare, in spite of the sovereign Pontiff's prohibition and place himself at the head of a Public Worship Association, he would *ipso facto* lose all his powers, comprising that of celebrating Mass." The French people have thus the option of obeying the Pope or the Law of the Land—which, according to M. Clemenceau, is to be enforced at whatever cost may be necessary.

THE ARMY AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

WHEN Mr. Haldane first conceived the idea of giving officers a course of business training it is impossible to say, but his first announcement was made on October 27th so that it would seem that he brooks no delay in carrying his minor schemes into operation. No one need take serious exception to the proposal unless it be proposed to take other than Commissariat. It is a natural result of the war stores scandals and the army will benefit, by having a group of men trained, to some extent, in the economics of business, not only in peace times but in war. The scheme is worked in conjunction with Principal Makinder of the London School of Economics, and than that no better training school could be secured for the purpose. A limited number of officers will be deputed at the commencement and these Mr. Haldane hopes to make the nucleus of an Administrative Staff not altogether dissimilar from the General Staff, only performing other specified duties.

THE LEVEE.

IN anticipation of next week's Levee we would remind those concerned in the arrangements for the accommodation of those having the Public Entree, that in past years they have signally failed in their duty and that there is yet time to try a new scheme. It is a severe trial to the loyalty of persons who attend to undergo the terrible preliminary ordeal involved. Yet all the inconvenience might easily be avoided if the Police and the Public Works Department put their heads together. Instead of keeping people crowded in ill-ventilated rooms and between narrow ways railed like cattle-pens, all the Public might be accommodated in a shamiana on the lawn and the doors opened when those having the Private Entree have passed through the Levee Chamber. The period of their confinement in a poisonous atmosphere would thus be curtailed. But this is only one of many ways that might be tried. No system could be much worse than that at present in vogue,

MR. STRINGFELLOW, of the Alliance Bank of Simla, has been appointed Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s. s. Istok left Fiume on the 8th instant for Bombay *via* Karachi and may be expected here on or about the 3rd January.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned, as a special case, the grant of Rs. 500 from St. Mary's Church Fund to the Madras Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which has suffered considerably by the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

THE North-East Hants Agricultural Association has been awarding prizes to farm workers with the largest families. For the first, two labourers tied with thirteen children each, the next prize being taken by a man with twelve.

MR. REMOBETH ROBINSON, master mariner, whose death has occurred at Boston (Lincs), was the last survivor of the Franklin Relief Expedition of 1852. Mr. Robinson, who was 75 years of age, had spent forty-three years at sea, sailed in over 160 ships, and been wrecked nine times. Many times he distinguished himself in saving life, his record of persons saved from drowning being forty.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"NATIVE."

A Marathi newspaper of Poona suggests that should Europeans persist in styling Indians as "natives," the latter should retaliate by calling them "Firinghees." Of late years, the revelation has dawned upon the mind of some Indian publicists that the word implies subjection and degradation, and marks the people so described with the badge of inferiority. I am certain that Europeans, when they use the word, have no idea that they are offering a slight or an affront, and I suppose they would as indifferently employ in its place the coveted substitute, "Indian," only that they have been used all along to the other word. Indeed, the innocent word was freely used by my countrymen themselves, no one dreaming that it conveyed the sinister meaning now sought to be deliberately fathered upon it. It only denotes the simple fact that Indians are natives of India and those who indulge in a vain-glorious Swadeshism ought to be particularly proud of the nomenclature. If it were possible to hustle aside this hated word, and set up the sovereignty of the other in its stead, where is the guarantee that it will not in course of time be also tainted with the associations which are imagined to cluster round the other? Anyone who has but an elementary knowledge of the history of words knows that a name is neither better nor worse than the person of whom it is used. If my countrymen were to advance in character and enlightenment, striving ever to better themselves, the word native would undergo a corresponding exaltation as a term of honour, and it will be possible then for no man to say that it implies the bar-sinister. I feel that self-respect should enjoin a dignified silence on my countrymen, even if the word implied some wrong, because their complaint seems to signify that they are weakly disposed to whine over their birth in this country, and that they are vexing their souls with the vain regret that they are not Europeans.

"FIRINGHEE"

On the other hand, to use the word Firinghee in connection with Europeans would certainly be insulting. It cannot be pleaded that it is a generic term for Europeans, and that it conveys no idea of contempt or disrespect. If there were any validity in this plea, then there is no meaning in the suggestion of the Poona scribe to employ the word in retaliation. Its use, as a harmless expression, is now limited only to the Goanese, and I have on my side the authority of Hobson-Jobson to say that in application to Europeans, "it implies something of hostility and disparagement." The authority is also quoted of Mountstuart Elphinstone, than whom a more sagacious friend of India never lived, that "in India it is a positive insult to call an Englishman a Firinghee." And this was three quarters of a century back, when no native could ever have dreamt of using it deliberately as an insult. I may observe that a native wearing European dress is styled by his more orthodox brethren, either in ridicule or contempt, as a Firinghee! Admitting the existence of faults on both sides, I grieve to find that some bigots among my countrymen are doing their best to widen the gulf between Europeans and natives. Antipathy and bitterness towards the ruling race are by no means essential elements of a political propaganda, however advanced. To provoke such feelings is rather to spoil the cause.

ORIENTAL STUDY FOR EUROPEANS.

The gift of language is not the Englishman's forte. While Great Britain holds an extensive empire in the East, and comes in contact with millions of the Asiatic race the deficiency in regard to Oriental languages is specially deplorable. I am glad that the deputation of influential men, which, headed by the Vice-Chancellor of the London University, waited this week upon the Premier and Mr. Morley, with a proposal to institute a departmental inquiry into the present state of things, has received from them a very sympathetic reply. I do not know if the deputation was concerned only with the exigencies of the public service, especially in its political and diplomatic branches. As a native, I chiefly value a study of the vernaculars of the country on social grounds. The average Anglo-Indian cares to acquire no more than just a smattering of Hindustani to be able to communicate his orders to his servants, and although the Government award handsome prizes to their servants for proficiency—a term of great elasticity—in Oriental languages, there does not appear to be great eagerness to win them, still less to continue the study. In the old days, when Englishmen came to India and settled in it for years, with few opportunities of flitting to Europe and back at short intervals, they had time to study the country at leisure and develop a sympathetic interest in the people by means of Oriental culture. Not to speak of the famous orientalist, Sir William Jones, or of Elphinstone and Malcolm, Governors of Bombay in the last century who took a deep interest in Oriental study, it is remarkable that the Marathi and Gujerati text-books, which were used in schools in Western India for well nigh half a century, were produced by Englishmen, Candy and Hope. In these days of railways and telegraphs, imposing a more strenuous official life, as well as of social distractions, which scarcely entered the solitude of the Anglo-Indians of forty or fifty years ago, we cannot in fairness expect much from Europeans in the way of Oriental scholarship. But I should take a competent knowledge of the principal vernacular of the province in which the white man's lot is cast as an indispensable and irreducible minimum. It helps him wonderfully in gaining a true insight into the native mind and character, as well as in understanding the problems engaging the interest of the people; and this leads by a natural sequence, towards the establishment of a better understanding between Europeans and Indians. So deeply impressed is Mrs. Steel, the Anglo-Indian novelist, with the value of a study of the vernacular even by the *Memsahib* in India, that some time ago she took her to task for her indifference in this respect, as her ignorance precludes her from the cultivation of social relations with Indian ladies, and from extending an intelligent sympathy towards the womanhood, in general, of India.

MAHOMEDAN ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Amir Ali, late Judge of the Punjab High Court, has contributed an article in the *Nineteenth Century* based upon the memorial presented, about a couple of months ago, by the Mahomedan deputation to Lord Minto. The article is entitled, "Dawn of a new policy in India," which, in my opinion, is begging the question. No new policy was announced by the Viceroy; no new era was heralded by him. His speech was distinguished by a statesmanlike sympathy, which, while it committed the government to nothing in particular, succeeded in satisfying the deputation, and, on the other hand, gave scarcely any offence to the Congress organs, or the educated Hindu majority. The memorial, on the surface of it, was a studiously civil document; and although Mr. Amir Ali has expressed himself in hearty sympathy with it, some of the sentiments it embodies were not quite complimentary to Government. The memorialists complained in the politest language possible that they were not getting their due from Government, that the authorities were yielding to noisy and persistent agitation what they were denying to silent and modest merit, that their quiescent loyalty, maintained in pursuance of their "excellent and time-honoured tradition," having failed to obtain its legitimate reward, they might be compelled to inquire if they might not employ the weapons used by the more "pushful" Hindus to a like advantage. They gave a pretty broad hint to Government in the statement that "recent events have stirred up feelings, especially among the younger generation of Mahomedans, which might, under certain circumstances, and under certain contingencies, easily pass beyond the control of temperate counsel and sober guidance." Writing in the same humour, Mr. Amir Ali says that if Government were to persist in their prolonged neglect of the claims of Mahomedans, they might be driven to join the Congress, or set up a second agitation of their own. The prospect of additional organization of the Congress type is somewhat appalling to our peace of mind. But I do not share the belief that it will either frighten the Government, or will do any good to the special cause it will seek to advocate. It is as incorrect and unfair to hint that the Government have made any concessions to agitation, simply because there was agitation, as it is to complain that the Mahomedans have been consigned to unmerited neglect because they have refrained from following the methods of their neighbours. If the bold statement that the number of qualified Mahomedans in India for the public service is "greatly in excess of any possible demand" were even approximately correct, the proportion of Mussalmans in public offices would have been much higher than it is at present. It is an absurd suggestion that Hindus are favoured at the expense of Mahomedans. There is rather a commendable disposition on the part of high officers of Government to aid and encourage the Mahomedans. If this community were, by strenuous endeavour, to bring themselves into line with the more advanced races of India, they will surely come in for a very fair share of honours and emoluments, without the aid of the hot-blooded youths who are understood at present to be straining at the leash. They have a wide and extensive scope for healthy and fruitful activity, and it is a gratifying sign that they are awakening, however slowly, to a sense of national consciousness, as the phrase goes. Extraordinary efforts are being made to quicken the inert mass into life, and adopt it to the new conditions of life from which they have held aloof for half a century. They are forming Vigilance Committees and Societies for the advancement of their interests. They are starting newspapers, and projecting social and educational conferences, one of which is shortly to be held at Dacca. Neither a blustering nor an eleemosynary spirit will be of any avail. Education and enlightenment will be their only means of salvation.

DION.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 8.

THE CHUDDERGHAT RESIDENCY.

THE Hon'ble the Resident will remove from Bolarum to Chudderghat on Monday next. The repairs of the buildings and the grounds, and the marble steps at the entrance, have been completed.

DR. AGHORNATH CHATOPADYA.

His Highness the Nizam was pleased to give Dr. Aghornath Chatopadya, Professor of Science in the Nizam College, an audience a few days ago. After taking his seizer, His Highness was pleased to converse with him on general topics for about half-an-hour, which has become the all-absorbing topic of conversation amongst the noblemen of the place and has supplied food for cogitation and speculation for the last few days.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Knox Homan, the new Post Master-General of H. H. the Nizam's Government, arrives here from Nagpur to-morrow evening and will take charge of his duties on Monday evening. He has been a Deputy Post Master-General in British India, and his services have been lent to His Highness' Government for a period of five years. Mr. Mahomed Siddick, who has been officiating, will be his assistant.

THE REVENUE EXAMINATIONS.

The Departmental examinations of the employees and attachees in the Revenue Offices began to-day at the Revenue Secretariat buildings and will continue for eight days. Over ninety candidates have sat for the examination. The Second and Third Talukdars and Tahsildars, and all those who are drawing a salary of Rs. 60 a month and upwards, besides attachees who have got the special sanction of the Government, are allowed to sit for the same.

SECUNDERABAD SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of this Association a paper was read this evening in the premises of the Mahboob College at Secunderabad, by Mrs. Lovering, who is attached to the American Baptist Mission at Secunderabad on the "Condition of Women in India," with Mrs. Surojini Naida in the Chair. The hall was quite full with ladies and gentlemen of all classes, and included some Zenana ladies, for whom separate accommodation was provided. The meeting began at 6-30 p.m. as announced in the notice and the lecture was very much appreciated.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following has been issued relating to the appointment of additional members on the Committee, appointed to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of Primary Education in Bombay:—

Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, dated the 19th November:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th October, inviting the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to nominate an additional member on the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay.

"In reply I am directed by the Corporation to inform you that they have nominated the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola as an addional member of the Committee."

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution, dated the 6th July, to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay:—The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL. B., the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Honourable Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chishgur.

The Municipal Commissioner should be informed with reference to paragraph 3 of his letter, dated the 13th October, that the Committee may employ Mr. N. G. Velinkar as their Honorary Secretary if the Joint Schools Committee under whom he is serving, have no objection.

ABSENCE OF WARSHIPS FROM BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely a great commercial City like Bombay with its untold wealth still on the increase could command the services of a British man-of-war being permanently stationed here not only for the city's safety and protection but also to extend a decent welcome to warships of the other nations which make for Bombay either as a necessity for coal or provision or for a passing "inspection" of the port and its defences. This omission or neglect was painfully evident when the Cruiser Squadron of the United States of America arrived in Bombay when there was not a single war vessel in harbour to give them a warm reception beyond the three innocent looking torpedo boats which had the unique honour of receiving them in silence! It was no better when the Italian cruisers came in soon after. But when the United States Squadron had left, then we had H. M.S. Fox, Perseus, and the flagship Hermes coming in one after another, but too late to be of any service to the visitors who must have been immensely disappointed to find that not a single British war vessel was in harbour to welcome them. As the head-quarters of the East Indies Squadron have been amalgamated under one command it is hoped that the naval chief will see his way to have a war vessel permanently stationed in Bombay to represent the navy of the leading nation in the world.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

THE following is the list of Patrons of the Minto Fancy Fete:—His Excellency the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apear, C.S.I., President, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; W. Smith, Esq. Master, Trades Association Calcutta, his Highness the Maharaja Scindia, G.C.I.E., his Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, K.C.S.I., his Highness the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, G.C.S.I., the Nawab of Murshidabad, G.C.I.E., his Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Sir Ravenshwar Prashad Singh Bahadur of Gidour, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwer Singh Bahadur of Darbhangha, K.C.I.E., Maharaj-Dhiraj Bijoy Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan, and the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah of Dacca, C.S.I.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

CONSIDERING THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Desire for a Conflict Disclaimed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The House of Commons by 317 against 89 have adopted Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's Resolution to deal with the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill 'en bloc.'

Mr. Lough then moved the rejection of the amendments. The debate on this was adjourned and is expected to continue till Thursday.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman disclaimed any desire to provoke a conflict with the Lords.

LATER.

In the debate in the Commons last night Sir H. Campbell Bannerman said he was still hopeful that solution of differences with the Lords might be found, but the chances of the same would be imperilled if the amendments were considered individually. There were at least forty amendments with which it was impossible that Government could agree. He believed the Lords considering the amendments as a whole would realise what has been done and it was probable that counsels of peace and moderation will prevail.

Mr. Balfour characterized Government's procedure as unprecedented and insulting and planned in order to escape an awkward discussion.

Mr. Asquith said the Government did not want to kill the Bill because apart from the religious difficulty it contained invaluable provision for the betterment of education.

The conciliatory tone of the speeches of Sir Campbell Bannerman and Mr. Asquith, it is believed, indicate the possibility of a compromise.

The Premier conferred with the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambert Palace yesterday.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Unfriendly Italian Demonstrations.

MORE AMICABLE SPIRIT WANTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Baron Aehrenthal, speaking to the Hungarian Delegation, regretted that popular demonstrations in Italy had assumed of late years an unfriendly tone towards Austria, and he hoped the efforts of both Governments would be to impart a more amicable spirit to the peoples.

GERMAN EXPENDITURE IN DAMARALAND.

Estimates Rejected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the supplementary estimates of a million and a half sterling for Damaraland including the railway much desired by the Government.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Protection for Small Investors.

MR. MORLEY CONSIDERS THE POINT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Replying to Mr. Herbert Roberts and to Mr. Rees who suggested some Government action for the purpose of protecting small depositors in Arbuthnots, and restoring confidence, Mr. Morley said he was carefully giving attention to all the circumstances but doubted whether he could assent to the course proposed.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL.

Oxford Victorious.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

In the Rugby football match between Oxford and Cambridge the latter team was beaten by 12 to 8.

BRIDGING THE GANGES.

Correspondence Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. Nimmo, representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in England, regarding the Ganges bridge is published. In their letter the Chamber asked to be assured that in the event of private agency being employed to build a bridge the Godagiri site should have no preference over the Sara site and that there is no present intention of granting a concession to the Bengal and Northwest Railway to the exclusion of Sara, and finally asked that a small local Commission be appointed to investigate the whole project independently, on the spot.

In reply, Mr. Morley says it would be a wiser to defer the decision as to the site of the bridge until further experience was acquired of the direction taken by the traffic on completion of the Katihar and Ranaghat lines, but assures the Chamber that no decision will be passed on this important scheme without the fullest consideration of the wishes of the Commercial Community at Calcutta. Mr. Morley believes Government of India intended shortly to address him on the question of bridging the Ganges, and until he has carefully considered their views in Council he can give no pledge of the future action.

The proposal regarding a small local Committee will be forwarded to the Government of India.

LARGE BATCH OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

In to-day's *Calcutta Gazette* is a list of 83 graduates and undergraduates who have been appointed probationary Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

LORD KITCHENER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Lord Kitchener will dine with the Viceroy at Government House to-morrow.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Papal Representative Arrested.

CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE LIQUIDATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The house of Monsignor Montagnini, the Papal representative in Paris, was searched to-day, and he was arrested and will be conveyed to the frontier to-night.

The Council of Ministers this afternoon decided upon the immediate liquidation of the Church property, and to call upon 5,500 Seminarists to perform Military Service.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Great excitement prevails at the Vatican. The Pope in discussing the situation said he was grieved at the necessity for resorting to extreme measures, but it was indispensable. Neither persecutions nor martyrdom, will, His Holiness said, prevent us protecting our religion. Our cause is God's cause.

Speaking in the Senate, M. Clemenceau recently said that he had been reproached with having altered his opinion with regard to the question of the church inventories. It was true that, on taking office, he had decided to afford the protestors time for reflection. If he was found giving orders to complete the taking of the inventory, it was because he had undertaken to leave the churches open, in the interests of the Catholics and in the interests of public peace. An inventory of church property was indispensable, because the transfer of that property had to be effected on Dec. 12th. His orders in connexion with that operation were the same as those he had given in connexion with the strike in the department of the Nord. Patience was to be exercised, but the law must be executed.

In reply to M. Gaudin de Villaine, who had argued that the army should not be employed for such work, M. Clemenceau said: "I must employ it to enforce respect of the law, and I will enforce respect of the law on the Catholics as on the men on strike. We are determined not to allow the Catholics to abuse our patience and to rise in revolt. I have taken the necessary measures. If guns are used against the soldiers, the soldiers will use their rifles against the insurgents. That is what I have said, and that is what I maintain." The debate was closed by the adoption of an order of the day expressing 'confidence in the Government and approving its declaration," by a majority of 213 to thirty-two.

The *Tribuna* of Rome publishes an interview with a prominent French ecclesiastic whose opinion is that the only solution of the present deadlock is to be found in a modification of the laws of 1881 and 1901 by the French Legislature, so as to secure legal sanction for the Ministerial proposal that an annual notification of daily meetings for divine service may suffice.

THE SANTIPUR ASSAULT CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

In the appeal in the Santipur missionary assault case, the High Court decline to interfere holding that petitioners had a fair trial and state they were in no way prejudiced and therefore discharged the rule. The petitioners will be committed to jail to undergo the unexpired portions of sentences.

LAHORE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

The Amir to Lay the Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 12.

Saikh Gulam Mohyudin Soofi who accompanied Doctor Abdul Ghani to Kabul, about four months ago, returned to Lahore yesterday. He had an audience of the Amir and was given a *Khilat*.

The Soofi has brought down with him a sum of Rs. 1,200 from the Amir, being two years' allowance from the Anjuman-i-Hymayat-i-Islam, and a promise has been conveyed through him that the Amir will lay the foundation stone of the Islamia College at Lahore.

A deputation of the Anjuman will receive the Amir at Peshawar when His Highness arrives.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

So far as can be seen there is little chance of the Industrial Exhibition being opened on the 15th instant as arranged.

LATER.

The Viceroy will open the Indian Industrial Exhibition on 21st instant at 4 p.m.

EMIGRATION TO VANCOUVER.

Prohibition by Order of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

The Madras Government have issued orders requesting all District Magistrates and Commissioner of Police in Madras to give wide publicity to the fact that emigrants to Vancouver are not suited to the climate and there is no sufficient field for their employment there.

COL. OLCOTT'S RETURN.

Resumption of Official Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

His numerous friends in Madras and Theosophists all over India will be glad to know, after the gloomy reports regarding his health, that Colonel Olcott returned to Adyar yesterday morning from Colombo, and is steadily improving in health, so much so that he is now able to personally attend to official matters of importance.

NEW GINNING FACTORY AT KURUNDWAD.

MIRAJ, DECEMBER 12.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Chutterbhuj Morarji Ginning Factory at Kurundwad was performed yesterday evening by H. H. Balasaheb, the Chief of Kurundwad in the presence of a large gathering of merchants and leading citizens of Kurundwad. In a short speech His Highness dwelt upon the industrial development of his State.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The death is reported of 2nd-Lieutenant L. C. Cowell of the South Lancashire Regiment at Jubbulpore, on the 8th of December, from enteric fever.

Lieutenant MacRae of the 45th Sikhs has been selected for appointment to the Indian Contingent, British Central Africa.

Lieutenant Hobart, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 1st Sappers and Miners at Roorkee as Company Officer.

Brigadier-General W. B. Capper, Deputy Adjutant General, Eastern Command, is appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, *vice* Brigadier-General Kitson.

Colonel Poett, Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern Command, officiates as Deputy Adjutant General, *vice* Brigadier-General Capper.

INDIA'S GOLD RESERVE FUND.

The New Silver Coinage Rules.

STRONG PROTEST OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to address you with regard to the recent change which has been made in the constitution of the Gold Reserve Fund under which its designation has been altered to the Gold Standard Reserve Fund, and that a portion of it is to be held in silver instead of in gold.

In reply to a question asked by Sir Howard Vincent in the House of Commons on the 26th of July, the Secretary of State for India said that he had approved of a proposal made by the Government of India for a portion of the gold standard reserve to be held in silver, and that silver to the value of £2,500,000 would, in due course, be transferred to the Reserve, a sum of £1,056,000 having been so far transferred.

2. I am instructed by the Committee to express their regret that the Government of India did not see fit to make any reference to the representatives of either the Banking or the Mercantile community before a change of such radical importance, and so intimately connected with the trade of the country, was introduced. The Committee had always understood that the Gold Reserve Fund was to be maintained in gold, or in British Government securities readily convertible into gold, as the only sound security for the maintenance of exchange. The step now taken appears to them to be in direct contravention of the principles laid down by the Government of India when the Gold Reserve Fund was first initiated, and the Committee view with grave apprehension the possible consequences which may follow on this change of policy. Further the Committee are of opinion that the constant changing of currency methods is greatly to be deprecated.

3. The Committee desire to express their agreement with the views of Sir Edward Law as stated in a letter of the 15th August addressed to the *Times* in the following words:—"It must be remembered that as the public was officially informed this Fund was formed solely for the purpose of maintaining the exchange value of the silver token rupee coin, and for this purpose it must consist either of gold or of readily realisable gold securities. A silver reserve cannot be considered as a proper guarantee for the maintenance of the exchange value of a silver currency. If the very large purchases of silver which have recently been made by the Indian Government were necessary, it would seem that the funds should have been found from any other source rather than from the Gold Reserve Fund, the utility of which as regards its only legitimate purpose, is gravely endangered by altering its constitutions.

4. The Committee in consultation with the representatives of the Exchange Banks doing business in Calcutta have given their most careful consideration to this matter, and in view of the fact that the principles announced at the time the Gold Reserve Fund was established were that the Fund would serve as a guarantee for the conversion into Gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage. The Committee consider that the decision now arrived at to hold silver in this Fund as a reserve for silver is not only directly opposed to the principles which actuated the Government of India in the first instance, but also is likely to prove a positive danger to the stability of exchange.

5. I am instructed to say in conclusion that the Committee of the Chamber are unanimously of opinion that the Gold Reserve Fund should be, as its name implies, a reserve in Gold or readily realisable gold securities; and I am to ask that the whole matter may receive careful consideration by the Government of India.

COMBINED LEAVE.

Available without Prejudice to Furlough.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Sanction has been given to five instead of four British Officers in Indian Regiments availing themselves of combined leave in the same year.

It is also directed that officers under the 1865 Rules are qualified for combined leave without prejudice to their furlough.

UNREST IN MARRI.

Boundary Demarcation by the Political Agent.

DISPUTE UNIMPORTANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

The *Pioneer* says that much attention need not be paid to the story of the serious dispute in the Marri country of Baluchistan.

The facts are simple enough. A short time ago, the Marri and Bugti Chiefs met and came to a settlement about certain lands at Phailamags. Their dispute had been of long standing and one of the conditions of the arrangement was that a boundary should be demarcated by the British Political Agent. When Major Macdonald went to demarcate it the other day the Loharani section of the Marris who had got beyond their Chief's control appeared in large numbers to make a demonstration against the settlement. A military escort accordingly has been sent to strengthen Major Macdonald's hands.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Forged Deed of Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

The trial of Munshi Rajab Ali, a Pleader practising in the Allahabad District for using as genuine a forged document, commenced on Monday last before Mr. Rustomjee the Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

The charges alleged against the accused is that on the 28th of March 1905 he filed in the Civil Court a Sale Deed purporting to be a genuine Sale Deed and to have been executed by one Mahammad Ali on the 21st of September 1904, the Deed, as a matter fact, being a forgery.

The prosecution alleges that Mahammad Ali, who is a mechanic employed on the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workshops, was, on the 20th of September 1904, at the Workshop in Nagpur and could not possibly, therefore, have been present at Allahabad to execute the Sale Deed in question.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

Free Grant of Leave to Amir's Servants.

OFFICAL WORK INTERRUPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

The Amir of Kabul recently notified that all the servants of the State were free to make a pilgrimage to Mecca and that leave of absence would be freely granted to everyone applying.

Applications for leave in consequence are said to have been so numerous that orders on the subject are held in abeyance for the time being. Transaction of public business at Kabul would have been interferred with if all the applications had been granted.

Sir A. K. Muir, Bart., who came out by the last mail will spend the cold weather at Calcutta.

SUGAR IMPORT BOYCOTT.

Amritsar Sugar Trade Imperiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 12.

A serious crusade has been organised against imported sugars at Amritsar. People have, it appears, been led to believe that all sugars manufactured in Europe are refined by the aid of bones, hence uncrystalised sugars of Cawnpore are recommended for use in preference to the imported.

Printed notices signed by many influential Hindus are being circulated in the city condemning the use of European sugars. One of these notices, under the signature of the Hon'ble Thakur Maha Chand, states that "those people who at present use foreign sugars which are unholy and adulterated instead of country-made sugars and thereby suffer a loss of their religion and money, should use Cawnpore sugars."

A similar notice purporting to be a copy of the opinion of the State officials of Kashmir, given under the authority of the Maharaja, has been issued; and in this it is clearly hinted that no bones or liquors are used in refining sugars manufactured in Cawnpore which may go to show that these ingredients are probably used in refining sugars imported from Europe.

The value of foreign sugars imported into the Amritsar market is roughly estimated at five million rupees per annum, and the publication of the above-mentioned notice is likely to ruin trade in imported sugars.

NATIVE FIRMS IN AMRITSAR.

Merchandise on the Credit System.

TWO MORE FAILURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 12.

Two more Native firms at Amritsar have taken advantage of the Insolvency Act this week. Some influential people are inducing traders to accept *hundis* and to keep up the credit system as far as possible to prevent all commercial transactions coming to a standstill; and in order not to press for payment for past transactions the period of overdue drafts are being extended.

It is believed that the majority of those who have failed had started business with little or no capital of their own, but had purchased goods and raised funds on *hundis*, and in their turn sold goods on credit to others. In this way a good deal of trade was carried on with interchange of credits; hence, when one failed to honour the *hundi* of the other, the latter having no substance or capital of his own, failed to fulfil his obligations. This accounts for the large number of failures.

Credit faculties in the Amritsar market has reached such proportions that these failures were not quite unexpected.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS DECEMBER 12.

Before Mr. W. E. Clarke, the further hearing of the case in which C. Ramanjulu Naidu, a Sorter in the Railway Mail Service, Madras, was charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 14-7-0, was resumed this day.

After examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and defence his Worship sentenced the accused to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 50 in default of which to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

A PRECOCIOUS ROYAL SHIKARRI.

Seven Tigers at Eleven Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

A correspondent writing from Chattisgarh states that the heir-apparent of the Sirguja State, a boy of about eleven years of age, has developed a remarkable aptitude for shikar. He began to use a gun when only seven years, and up to the present time has accounted for seven tigers, six panthers and two bears, not to mention other large and small game.

The same correspondent states that last month he saw the Jugraj Bahadur kill a tiger measuring 10 feet 6 inches with a single shot, and young as he is he uses ·500 and ·577 Express rifles with ease. His father, who is also a keen sportsman, has accounted for no less than 37 tigers.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Government Action Against the Election.

PROTEST TO THE MAHARAJA AND RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

A Correspondent from Trevandrum telegraphs that public feeling in the Travancore State is still in a state of high ferment.

There was a monster indignation meeting on Monday at Cherajinkil protesting against the action of Government in invalidating the election proceedings in November last. Many rich and influential landlords were present. Several resolutions in protest were passed unanimously. Among others that Government arbitrarily deprived the electors of the franchise granted them by His Highness the Maharaja; that the voters repudiate the right of nominees to represent and deny their responsibility for their utterances and views; that the delegates elected by the majority should be either returned or a fresh election ordered and that the Memorialists' grievances embodying the above resolutions be submitted to the Government of the Maharaja and to the Resident of Travancore.

Great discontent is said to prevail.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON.

Inspection of the Madras Harbour Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, at present on a visit to Madras, visited the Madras Harbour Works this morning connected with the embarkation and disembarkation of troops.

Sir Charles proceeds to Trichinopoly this evening.

ZENANA BURNT DOWN.

Ladies Rescued by Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

A fire broke out at Cawnpore at 11 a. m. on Tuesday in a house in the Civil Lines occupied as a private residence by one Vikramajit Singh, a vakil, completely gutting the building.

The origin of the fire, which began in the Zenana, is not known.

On an alarm being raised the Europeans living near by went to the rescue of the Ladies who were safely extricated. Practically all the household furniture was also saved, but wearing apparel and jewellery to the value of Rs. 3,000 approximately were destroyed in the ladies' rooms, the rapid spread of the fire preventing any attempt to save these articles.

CARGO FIRE IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

200 TONS OF COAL BENEATH A BURNING CARGO.

Disaster Narrowly Averted.

A BLAZE FOLLOWS A FUMIGATION.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half past four, a fire alarm was given on board the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Rahamani" lying in Prince's Dock, and what might have proved a serious disaster was providentially prevented by the prompt discovery of the trouble. The "Rahamani" is a large vessel of some 4,000 tons gross, and is engaged in the Mecca pilgrim traffic. It was due to leave Bombay with a general cargo, mostly cereals; and a large quota of pilgrims for Jeddah, en route for Mecca, on Saturday next, under the command of Mr. Scott. The "Rahamani" had already made at least one journey to Jeddah this season, and before shipping another horde of pilgrims, the process of fumigating the vessel was duly proceeded with on Tuesday. This process is simplicity personified. In various parts of the vessel a number of sigris are placed, and filled with charcoal, On this occasion a dozen sigris were filled. The whole of the sigris are lit and blown into flame, a kalasi attending to each sigri. At a given moment, when all the sigris are well alight, each kalasi throws a 20lbs bag of lump sulphur on to the sigri and quickly makes his escape from the hold, which very soon becomes full of dangerous gas from the burning sulphur. The hatches are then quickly closed, and the sulphurous fumes take possession of the vessel. The object of this simple but effective method of fumigation is to destroy the rats which are so often the harbingers of plague. Between five hundred to six hundred pounds of sulphur were burnt on the occasion. The work of fumigating the "Rahamani" proceeded as usual on Tuesday preparatory to the voyage to Jeddah. and was doubtless successful. Everything was all right when lights went out on Tuesday night. But at 4-30 yesterday morning, when the crews were sleeping, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in No. 2 hold. Mr. Scott, the chief officer of the "Rahamani," (formerly of the P. and O.) was quickly on deck, his men following in very *negligé* attire, not knowing the extent of the conflagration. The fire bell was at once set ringing, and it continued to ring until the arrival of the fire brigade later on. But as the "Rahamani" was at that hour in total darkness, all the lights being extinguished at eleven, the *locale* of the fire could not be ascertained. Everything would doubtless have been confusion, had it not been for the fortunate circumstances that, lying foc'sle to foc'sle in the same basin was the P. & O. mail boat "Oriental," the officers and crew of which were quickly aroused, and as quickly rushed to the aid of their old time comrade, Mr. Scott, and his vessel, the "Rahamani." Quick as thought the chief officer of the "Oriental" offered the use of his electric installation, and in a very few moments the "electric clusters" which is really four lamps in one was swung aboard the "Rahamani" and so fixed that a brilliant light was thrown all over the fore deck.

Having got a light on the scene Mr. Scott with his men groped round in the hope of locating the fire. It was then found that strong fumes were emanating from No. 2 hold and at once Mr. Scott raised the hatch, when of course the smouldering debris burst into flame. The hatch was quickly dropped and tarpaulin placed over it so that no air could get to the hold, and attention was concentrated on the ship's boss which had been promptly directed to the spot. There was no trouble in getting water for the supply of the two nozzles brought into play,—and the cargo in No. 2 hold was very soon deluged with water. One by one the different officers of the Port Trust arrived,—Captain Beaumont, Captain Watson, Mr. Southwell Piper, Senior Dock Master, Mr. Marker, Police Superintendent, and others and amidst a great deal of hubbub from the dock, the officers on board the "Rahamani" quietly and efficaciously went about their work. There was a full pressure of water for the ship's hose, which was at work within ten minutes of the alarm being given by the watch. Some twenty minutes or half an hour after the alarm was given the fire-brigade came on the scene. The Bombay men unfortunately found some delay in securing a full supply of water. Although the arrangements for fire extinction at the Prince's and Victoria Docks are the best in the world, it was unfortunate that the outbreak should have occurred at that most inopportune hour when the fires of the engine house are being banked, the hydraulic pressure then being slack. An official notification declares that "The hydraulic apparatus could almost always be applied in two minutes except during meal hours, and from 3 a.m. till 6-30 a.m., when fires are usually banked." Owing, it is said, to some, as yet unexplained, cause, the town service was also cut off. The hydraulic service and the town service were very soon put on, however, and in addition the fire boat, the "Rose" was brought into the dock with the hydrants, which it quickly connected and rendered other timely assistance.

It must be added, however, that, besides the electric light, Mr. Bartlett, Chief Officer of the "Oriental," immediately sent his P. & O. hose aboard the "Rahamani," and he and Mr. Northcote, the 2nd officer of the mail-boat, did their utmost to render assistance to the vessel commanded by Mr. Scott.

So, what with the combined ship's hose and that of the fire brigade, the trouble was quickly got under, and by the end of two hours the fire was out. But as soon as it was practicable Mr. Scott made a determined effort to get down into the hold and do something at close quarters. Accompanied by Captain Watson (who throughout rendered very cool and able assistance) and by a member of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Scott carrying a hose-nozzle descended into the hold, which, it need scarcely be said, was full of sulphurous gases. Mr. Scott was so overpowered that he had to direct the hose on to his own face in order to keep himself breathing; but after a bit, the three gropers in this maritime inferno were able to concentrate their attention on to the spot where the fire smouldered fiercest, and they very soon compassed the end of the outbreak. All the same the water which had been pumped into the hold was hot and the heat of the stanchions was such that the hand could not rest upon them.

As an officer who was present remarked: "When Scott came up he looked like a drowned rat—a mass of smuts and filth and soaked to the skin." Happily no lives were lost, But when it is pointed out that underneath the large cargo of cereals lay two hundred tons of bunker coal, divided from the burning mass only by a few mats it will be seen what a narrow escape the "Rahamani" had of a disastrous end. The P. and O. Company may be equally felicitated on the security of the "Oriental" which almost touched the "Rahamani." It is surmised that some of the sulphur ran over the sigris on to the boards of the ship and thus set the wood work on fire. A great quantity of cereals are utterly destroyed, but happily the vessel is not seriously injured, and although it will not be able to leave the Dock on Saturday, it will probably get away on Monday. The Port Trust enquiry takes place at the Dock Master's Office this morning at eleven o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FATE OF MOTOR BUSSES.

Japan and Cotton Trade.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

It is a happy coincidence that during the currency of the Olympia Show a rollicking story of prosperity comes from the motor companies. The Swift report, with its doubled dividend and bonus capital issue, is well worthy to rank with the sensational accounts of prosperity contained in the Humber and Daimler reports. Several of the companies, like the Swift, are increasing their capital, and the increase seems quite legitimate. To meet the increased demand for its cars, the Sunbeam Company, for instance, is extending its work considerably, and a further private issue of 10,000 ordinary shares, the balance of the authorised capital, has recently been made to the existing shareholders. The shares were issued at a premium of 5s., and it is announced that they have been applied for to the extent of 15,000*l.*, 5,000*l.* more than the company was able to allot. The issue will be followed by one of preference shares in which the general public may be invited to participate.

The prospectus of the new Anglo-French motor company, the Charron, will shortly be making its appearance. In spite of all temptations, the company will become an English one, although managed in Paris with that technical skill which has characterised the production of the well-known Charron, Girardot, and Voigt cars. Among the directors, we believe, will be Sir Constantine Phipps, G.C.B., and Admiral Sir Charles Fane, K.C.B. The output of the business steadily rose from seventy-five motors in 1902 to two hundred and sixty-five in 1905, the receipts rising from 49,500*l.* to 217,000*l.* For the first seven months of this year the number of motors delivered was a hundred and thirty-four, and the receipts were 120,000*l.* The prospectus will estimate that with the proposed extensions six hundred motors a year can be turned out at a profit of 120,000*l.*

It has still, unfortunately, to be proved definitely whether the motor-omnibus, even in its present objectionable form, really pays. When, after much delay, the Vanguard report appeared, it made a fairly good show superficially, and the reports of at least two other companies, considerably overdue, are anxiously awaited. Meantime the collapse of the Manchester District Motor Omnibus Company indicates the difficulties against which the companies have to contend, and should provide a lesson to the directors to exercise greater care in the conduct of their business. That motor-buses have come to stay is undoubted, but that the public will not tolerate any sort of machine-propelled vehicle is shown by the experience of the Manchester concern. It started operations as recently as July last, and for a time matters went smoothly, but as soon as the novelty wore off opposition sprang up, and it became so great that the authorities refused to renew the licences, and consequently the company has had no alternative but to wind up. Apparently with but little regard for local conditions and the merits of the particular type of vehicle to be used, the directors at the very beginning gave out big orders, and the company now finds itself saddled with one contract for twenty-five and another for fifteen vehicles. The capital was 75,000*l.*, of which about half has been paid up and apparently all lost.

Doubtless it is a time of industrial and commercial expansion in Japan, but we must be careful not to accept projections or even dreams as solid fact. The "London and China Telegraph" says:—We learn from Japanese papers that the Mitsui family is at present making arrangements to establish a great cotton-spinning company at Shanghai, with a capital of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 yen, for the purpose of selling the products direct to China and Corea. It is believed that large profits can thus be secured at the expense of importing the raw cotton from China and then exporting the finished article will be saved. We do not seem to have heard anything from Shanghai about this, and perhaps "Japanese papers" is a little vague. Possibly some connection may be traced between this report and the rumour of large purchases by Japan of textile machinery. We believe that the machinists have a good deal on order for Japan, and it would be strange if, when cotton industries elsewhere are expanding, this rapidly developing country should not do its share.

A correspondent says that in view of the undoubted popularity of Nottingham laces and the active sale of Plauen and St. Gall specialities, it is curious to note the strength of the ribbon position in leading European and American centres of consumption. Some of the Ribbon buyers for Canadian houses have lately been liberal purchasers, and although it is too soon to ascertain in what direction spring purchases now being made by representatives of Toronto and Montreal houses will chiefly tend, there has been a good demand for tartans and checks. In Basle and St Etienne manufacturers cannot guarantee the deliveries some houses require, and an advance of over a penny per "line" has been secured without difficulty. London houses are competing eagerly for certain desirable styles, and the brisk bidding for supplies across the Atlantic further strengthens the position. The advance in European quotations has been followed by American manufacturers, who now supply a considerable percentage of the United States demand. Leek manufacturers of small wares, braids, and other specialities are securing a good share of the business in fancy goods.

The operation of the new Japanese tariff, with its discrimination in favour of the State of Queensland as against other portions of Australia by reason of the failure of the Commonwealth as a whole to become parties to the pre-federation Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been brought home very clearly to all Australian merchants. The Federal Government is endeavouring to get the preference extended to the entire Commonwealth, but according to the latest information received by our Melbourne correspondent it is highly improbable that the Japanese Government will entertain the suggestion except at the price of a new treaty and such a reopening of the immigration question as would threaten the "white Australia" policy. It is significant that the Japanese Customs officials have given notice that they will confiscate any Victorian, New South Wales, Tasmanian, South Australian, or West Australian goods which are sought to be exported from Brisbane to Japan as Queensland goods. All goods receiving the preference must be genuine Queensland State products.

Grey drill manufacturers complained of the increasing dullness in that branch of the cotton trade. Not only is new business exceedingly scarce but the repeat orders are comparatively small and at unremunerative prices. The China demand shows no improvement although some of the larger firms who spin their own yarn, and who make superior qualities are fairly well engaged for that market. For the lower makes the outlook is decidedly gloomy, as under the existing conditions the American drills now offering in Shanghai are cheaper and probably better value than the Lancashire goods. A moderate business in pure qualities for dyeing continues to go through for Bombay, and some classes of low satin drills for bleaching are well under order for Calcutta. The inquiries for Rangoon are mainly for low grades of 26-inch sized goods. Brown "Cocanada" drills that formerly went to this market in considerable quantities are now exceedingly dull. Some fair orders from Colombo for striped drills have been offered to agents, but at prices that makers could not entertain. A small trade in wide goods for dyeing is noticeable for Japan, and Manila, in a much less degree, continues to take a few qualities of low finished drills in the narrow widths, which do not interest the American manufacturers. Buyers for Java and the Straits Settlements show no inclination to place order in the present state of the market except at considerable concessions in price.

NATIVE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

The *Pioneer* understands that it has been decided to raise two new Native Mountain Batteries next year.

THE FAR EAST.

HONGKONG'S YARN MARKET.

Mining Rights in China.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 17.

After three months' stagnation, in accordance with resolutions adopted in August and September last, the Hongkong yarn market has re-opened. Affairs with yarn dealers had assumed so serious an aspect on account of the heavy purchases made during the preceding six months, the rise in exchange, the lack of any continuous demand, the partial failure of the crops in South China with the consequent poverty of the people and the large quantity of uncleared stock in the godowns that in the early part of August it was regarded that drastic steps must be taken to rehabilitate the market and recover lost ground, if the dealers in many cases were to be saved from absolute bankruptcy. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, a meeting of Chinese and foreign merchants was convened to discuss the situation and arrive at a *modus vivendi* whereby both dealers and importers should benefit, and the difficulties cleared away. That meeting was of the most harmonious character, and it was mutually decided to suspend operations in the yarn market for the period of one month. The foreign merchants agreed not to sell a single bale for one month—up to the 17th of September—either in Hongkong or any other market, and the Chinese on their part agreed to co-operate in such suspension of business, and the earnest hope was expressed that the arrangement thus arrived at would be faithfully carried out by all concerned.

The Chinese, however, were granted a special privilege. They had accumulated stocks on hand which must be sold to their country buyers, and although all business was suspended, they were granted a concession to manipulate as freely as they could their holdings at that time. Long before that period had expired dealers and importers alike realised that the suspension of actual operations on the market had not relieved the congestion in trade, and it was decided that the agreement previously adopted and loyally adhered to by the yarn traders should endure for another two months, terminating on the 17th November. In other words, the market in Hongkong has been at a standstill for three months, and only the most trifling business has been done by those dealers who were exempted from the provisions of the agreement as regarded country sales. It had naturally been expected that the effect of this closure would be to enhance the position of the dealers, bolster up the market, give fresh impetus to the demand trade, and re-create activity in local operations. Of course, the merchants were hoping by artificial methods to safeguard their own vital interests, but the elements interferred with the arrangement, for on the very day which marked the extension of the inoperative period, the first and greatest typhoon of the year struck Hongkong and worked irretrievable havoc with vast quantities of the uncleared stock which had been stored in the godowns at Kowloon. Importers had, perforce, to get rid of their damaged stock at heavy sacrifices to those Chinese dealers who were holders of stocks obtained by previous purchases. No sales could be effected to others under the agreements which had already been adopted. Chinese buyers, taking advantage of the unique situation and with the knowledge that a considerable number of bales had to be forced on the market on previous purchases, were holding aloof and were only settling allowances at figures absolutely in their own interest. Thus clearances were effected at as much as, in some cases, double the surveyors' allowances. Chinese dealers in this way secured bargains which, on the other hand, suited importers also who preferred to realise at known losses than incur unknown risks, as it was feared that by lapse of time the damaged yarn might be further deteriorated and their saleable value correspondingly reduced. The acuteness of the situation was aggravated by the apathy of country buyers, who having large stocks in hand declined to purchase at the prevailing high rate. Several of the yarn dealers, finding bankruptcy staring them in the face unless they could succeed in staving off the calls of their creditors, appealed to the clemency of the importers and submitted certain propositions extending the term when payments should be made, and praying that certain concessions should also be allowed by the foreign firms and importers. That petition was left unanswered, and on the 23rd ultimo, a second appeal was forwarded by native dealers, under which they pledged themselves to purchase a minimum of 200,000 bales per annum for the next three years, provided the merchants agreed not to sell yarn at the coast ports and granted a rebate of 3% on the purchases already effected. The importers turned a deaf ear to that petition also, and nothing has been done to alleviate the unfortunate plight of the dealers. In these circumstances, it is of prime importance to see how the market, after its compulsory cessation of three months, stands. It was not to be expected that the reaction would be immediately made evident by the demand for yarn, but there was an unexpressed hope that an improved condition would prevail. As a matter of fact, from the importers' point of view, the position is still as unpromising as it was in August. There is not the slightest doubt that when the market does show signs of activity the yarn merchants will be eager sellers, with the result that prices are bound to fall, but the question remains whether even at the reduced quotations purchasers will be found for the product in stock. There is no demand from the interior and it is feared that after the northern ports are closed for the winter, Hongkong will be congested with surplus and uncleared stock. The situation, in fact, is shrouded in gloom and the prospects are nil.

MINING RIGHTS IN SHANSI.

Letter from Shansi of date October 30 indicate that there has been a time of considerable excitement in the provincial capital. For some time there has been great dissatisfaction with the Government for having granted mining rights in the province of Shansi to the Peking Syndicate. An impression has gone abroad that a monopoly of mining rights in the province has been given to this company and that even natives will not be permitted to work their own coal mines, but must perforce yield their property to the foreign speculator. In the early part of this year the students from this province now studying in Japan appointed one of their number to return to China and attempt to influence their home Government against granting the rights sought for by the Syndicate. On the eve of his departure from Japan the young man delegated to this work learned by a telegram from Peking that the Foreign Office had already conceded the rights asked for by the foreign firm. In despair ed accomplishing the task assigned him the student, after the manner of Chen Tien-hwa who drowned himself as a protest against the Japanese proposed restrictions on Chinese students residing in Japan, cast himself into the sea. News of this event having been received in Taiyuanfu the students

In connection with the proposed reorganization of the Chinese navy. The Government is also consulting H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai with reference to the re-establishment of the Naval College at Tientsin which was destroyed during the Boxer disturbances in 1900. It is stated that the present naval school at Chefoo will either be amalgamated with the proposed naval college at Tientsin or abolished as the case may require in future. In order to the procure funds for the establishment of the proposed Haichungo and the reorganization of the Imperial of navy, the Government has already selected several reliable officers who are to proceed to the Yangtze, Canton, and other inland waterways in the Provinces for the investigation of the existing condition of the naval forces, so that a wholesale change might be introduced into them. In other words after the investigation, the strength of the various forces will be greatly reduced in order to obtain funds for meeting the increased charges. Some of these selected officers or deputies have already left Peking for their respective destination in south and central China.

FIRE ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

On the 21st of October a fire broke out on the steamship "Baron Ardrossan" (Captain Kennedy), for which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are agents, when a voyage from Antwerp to Japan, in the China Sea, four days out from Singapore. From the entry in the log book of the occurrence, it appears that at 1 p. m. on that day smoke was seen coming from the ventilators of No. 4 hatch, in which forty tons of dynamite were stowed. All hands were called to fire stations and the steamer injector was got ready, the engines being stopped to prevent all draught. When the hatches were removed a volume of suffocating smoke poured up appearing to come from the after-end of the lower hold, where some hundred tons of fish manure, where stowed with the dynamite. Work was begun in shifting the bags of manure, the suffocating smoke being kept under by playing water on the bags. By about 8 p.m. the smoke was sufficiently cleared to enable the work of shifting the bags to be renewed. Finally a body of red fire was reached, and with buckets and shovels a large quantity of it was passed over the side. All this was done up the side of the cases of dynamite, the men using planks for getting at the bags of manure, which were turned over with chain hooks. At 8 p. m. the captain shaped the vessel's course for Manila. Meanwhile water was kept constantly playing on the manure and all hands were kept at work all night turning over and shifting the bags. By midnight all the red hot bags had been passed over the side. At day light on the following day (Oct. 22nd) smoke was seen issuing from the starboard side and the heat in the hold became almost unbearable. Water was played into the hold till the smoke had abated, when the bags from the centre were shifted till they formed a dam and water was poured into the opening. When the water had filtered through the work of removing the bags was continued and all the burnt ones put to the side, those that could be saved being spread over the hold. The temperature in the hold at one time reached 102 degrees. Work was continued up to noon, when the Captain satisfied himself he had got to the seat of the fire, and the voyage to Yokohama was resumed at 4 p.m. speech. The forepart of the hold was full of valuable general cargo, which the Captain reports as totally undamaged, although if the steam injector had been used and the hold closed and rendered air-tight, all the cargo in the hold would have suffered.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE first statutory meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered Office, Green Street, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Chairman of the Board of Directors presiding.

The Directors' report stated :—"Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting at the Company's first statutory meeting, their first report of the progress made by the Company. Your Company was registered on the 15th May 1906. Your Directors are pleased to report that the requisite number of shares having been subscribed for, and taken up, the Company started the business of fire insurance of the 18th October 1906. Your Directors are further pleased to report that the Company has been well patronized up to date, and are exercising the greatest care possible before accepting business. Judging from the satisfactory progress made by the Company in securing business, your Directors venture to hope that the expectations with which the Company was floated will be largely realised, and that they will be able to lay before the shareholders at their next meeting a satisfactory report of the business done by the Company."

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said, the Directors had much pleasure in laying the report before them. It was a short report, and in moving it, he might state that the shares had been subscribed and taken up, and the calls had been paid even in the midst of difficult circumstances which had cropped up in the insurance line, owing to the Colaba cotton fires last year, when there was a regular epidemic of such fires. This laudable spirit and prompt response were the outcome of Swadeshism, and he might state in this connection that he was a Swadeshi himself in spirit long before many of those present in the meeting were born. He had been, jointly with his lamented friend, Mr. Justice Telang, concerned largely in the encouragement of the arts and industries of the country years before this. He was Chairman in several companies : Firstly, a soap-making company ; then an ice company ; a flour company ; spinning and weaving companies ; silk mill company ; and the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, and the Empire of India Insurance Company. The proof of his being a true Swadeshi was that he put his money, and lost in several of them. When Mr. Jaffer Jusab, of the firm of the Secretaries to this Company, approached him, he could not withstand his blind ways, and although it was his intention to retire from his active life in all the companies he was connected with, he accepted the position. He hoped that the fact of the response to the call of the directors by the public being of an encouraging character, and the agents having great experience, and what was more, great energy, it was hoped that the Company would be able to show an exceedingly satisfactory results in their regular annual meeting which, he trusted, would make the hearts of shareholders rejoice. (Applause).

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Gulam Hussain V. Patel, the Directors' report was received and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company :—The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Tyebbhai M. Mahomedali Maskatiwalla, Mr. Lakhamsee Nappoo, and Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy Laljee. The appointment of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri as auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 250 per annum, was confirmed A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman. At the call of Mr. Ruttansey Muljee three icheers were given for him, which he thankfully acknowledged ; and the proceedings terminated.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Aeadia," which is expected to arrive here to-morrow, brings the following passengers, from London, Marseilles and Brindisi :—

Alexander
Alford, Mr F G
Alley, Mr B G A
Andrew, Rev and Mrs A
Bahadai, Mr
Beadon, Miss
Bell, Major R M
Binding, Mr J
Broadway, Mr A
Broadway, Miss
Brooks, Major V
Brown, Miss B
Brown, Capt B H
Burt, Mr and Mrs E B
Burge, Miss
Burge, Mr M
Butler, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Caw, Mr R O
Chapman, Major D P
Chopra, Mr C
Clayton, Mr H B
Collett, Mr O M
Collings, Mr A J
Cockell, Miss
Cook, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dana, Mrs B E
Dotiwalji, Mr A C
Dowding, Mr N K
Dykeland, Mr G
Engel, Mr and Mrs A
Fara, Mr and Mrs D
Fairweather, Mr
Fairweather, Mrs W M
Farrell, Mr G
Fraser, Mr G
Friel-Smith, Comdr Sir H
Gordon, Mr J
Gorman, Mr S
Guinness, Lt and Mrs
Grady, Mr C
Grant, Miss
Harding, Mr W A
Healy, Mr and
Hewett, Mr and Mrs A H J
Hopkinson, Mr F H
Hudson, Mr H L
Hutchings, Mr and Mrs A J
Hawke, Hon Mrs and child.
Henderson, Capt R S
Hewes, Dr F
Hilke, Mr F W
Horrobin, Mr B
Infurll, Major W F
Johnson, Miss R
Jones, Mr H L
Kennedy, Mr F G
Kiernan, Mr A
King, Miss B
King, Mr and Mrs D
Knoff, Mrs A
Lamb, Miss
Leckey, Mrs R S C
Logan, Capt L S
Macleod, Mr F J H
Marshall, Mr and infant
Mirshall, Mr J H
Maw, Mrs W N
Mc'amley, Mrs
McGowan, Mrs and 2 children
Meiser, Mr and Mrs E
Meyer, Miss
Montgomery, Mr A S
Morgan, Mr
Mould, Mr A E
Mourner, Mr H J
Naoroji Mr Dadabhai
Nash, Rev and Mrs G D
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs J N
O'Donnell, Mr S P
O'Donnell, Miss M
Paltinopa, Miss
Pfeiffer, Mr A J J
Pestonjee, Mr E D P
Ranger, Mr G O
Reynolds, Mr W N
Rowall, Dr M
Sanford, Mr G
Serger, Mr A R
Shaw, Rev and Mrs J L
Silvester, Mr G F
Smeaton, Mr G
Smith, Mr G
Smith, Rev W F
Stakelum, Mr E R
Stone, Capt H N
Symes, Mr S E
Talbot, Miss
Thompson, Mr G B
Wamery, Mr
Warner, Major W W
Watson, Major A C
Whitehorn, Mrs
Wibmer, Miss
Woopson, Mr
Woulfe, Mrs and Miss

THE progress of Esperanto is shown by the fact that there is now a journal in the language devoted to photography—the "Foto Revuo." For the information of the curious here is an Esperanto developer: (A) Akvo bolita 1om 3, Anhidra Sulfito dutrio 130gm, (B) Borajo A malvarma 100 cm 3, Akvo stragaja 5g. ; (C) Akvo 1 cm.3 Karbonato Kalio 100g.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

THE "OMRAH" IN AN EARTHQUAKE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Perth, W. A., Nov. 23.—When the R. M. S. "Omrah" arrived at Fremantle yesterday morning several of the passengers made inquiries as to whether any earthquake was reported on Monday last, stating that what was believed to have been a shock was experienced on the mail steamer. This opinion was confirmed when what had occurred in this State was related. In conversation with a representative of "The Herald," Commander Symons remarked :—"We captured the earthquake all right," and the second officer (Mr. S H Seale), who was on the bridge at the time of the shock, supplied the following particulars :—

"On Monday last at 2 30 p. m. apparent ship's time (meridian) and Greenwich time of 7-18 a.m. November 19, the "Omrah" was in latitude 21·27 south and longitude 105·50 east, and a very violent vibration was felt as though the engines were racing against a heavy head sea. At the time, however, although there was a bad wind, the sea was moderate, and there was nothing to cause the shock that was felt. We at once concluded there was an earthquake somewhere, and that it must be a pretty severe one to be felt like that, as we were in 1,800 fathoms of water. The nearest point of land was North-West Cape, Australia, 510 miles away. At the time of the experience, the "Omrah" was in longitude 9½ degrees due west of Fremantle, or about 570 miles west of the Port's meridian. It would, therefore, according to Fremantle time, have been 3h. 18min. on the ship, and as the shock was felt in Western Australia at about 3h. 21min., we must have been nearer the centre of activity than you were."

THE ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.

NEW COMPANY'S BIG NEGOTIATIONS.

Melbourne, Nov. 22.—It is understood in Melbourne shipping circles that the company which has secured the English mail contracts from the Commonwealth Government has entered into friendly negotiations with large shipping firms already in the Australian shipping trade including the P. & O. and Pacific Companies. Private advices have been received giving information that representatives of all the principal British steamship companies have met in Leadenhall-street, and are holding continuous meetings, with a view to re-arranging the whole of the various marine services throughout the world in order to successfully cope with foreign competition, more especially with the German steamship companies, which have the advantage of a Government bonus system.

P. & O. CAPTAIN FINED £100.

Melbourne, Nov. 23.—Three fines of £100 each were imposed in the District Court to-day on masters of vessels from which Asiatic members of their respective crews had deserted, and evaded the restrictions on alien immigration. The victims were Captain Moore, of the Changsha ; Captain Cordiner, of the "Lord Antrim" ; and Captain Henning of the "Mooltan."

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

Melbourne Nov. 25.—It is notified in the Commonwealth "Gazette" that nominations of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize which will be adjudged on December 10, 1907, must be submitted to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament before February 1 next.

THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ON THE R.M.S. "MOOLTAN."

Perth, W. A, November 20.—On board the crack P. and O. liner "Mooltan," which was in harbour yesterday is an electric plant which can keep going 1,400 incandescent lights of 16.candle-power each about 400 12in. electric fans ; six forced-draught fans for the furnaces, each run by a 10-horse-power motor ; 2 ventilating fans, with 8-h-p. motors : a searchlight of 8,000 c.p. ; six coaling lamps of about 20,000 c.p. ; electric masthead and side lights, and two Brokepell lamps of 40,000 c.p. each. In the electric station are six engines of 68 h.p. each, each dynamo lighting 880 electric lamps. The "Mooltan" it is claimed, possesses a finer electrical equipment than any other merchant ship afloat. In the grand saloon there are 60 electric fans, with 12in. blades, and in the odd rooms of the vessels are 689 similar fans. The power of electricity on board has been diverted into interesting "side-lines." In a great oven in the kitchen, electricity has been made to act as a turnspit. A motor drives three spits, and each spit is controlled separately by the turning of its own switch. The baker on board no longer kneads his bread. He gathers in the trough his flour and other constituents, and blades and rollers driven by electricity mix his dough for him. When full, the "Mooltan" carries 600 passengers, and electricity mixes their bread, and roasts their meat. It also washes their plates. A passenger going through the "Mooltan's" menu, uses about a dozen plates and dishes, so that after each meal there may be 7,000 plates to be washed. An electric machine assists in this department. By the turning of a switch, hot water is forced on the heaps of dirty plates, cleansing them thoroughly. A second rinsing in boiling water follows, and the plates on being lifted out, dry immediately from the quick evaporation. The plates are cleaned at the rate of 180 a minute.

NATIVE SALARIES IN CEYLON.

Sir Alexander Ashmore's Stand.

When the confidential history of the past two years is written, says the *Times of Ceylon*, the most striking episode will be Sir Alexander Ashmore's resistance of the proposal of the Secretary of State that the salaries of Ceylon public officers be arranged on the Madras Presidency system, viz., that to each post in the public service two salaries be attached, the higher one to be paid when the duties are performed by a European, and the lower one when the official is a native. The reason for this in Madras is not to establish racial distinctions, but is based on the practical fact that the natives of the country can maintain the same status on two-thirds of the salary necessary for Europeans, Sir Alexander strenuously opposed the application of this principle to Ceylon as inappropriate, and as being liable to misconstruction.

He would have nothing whatever to do with the matter unless that suggestion were withdrawn. We mention this as the earliest opportunity at which we have the right to do so, justice to a just man and a genuine friend of the Ceylonese. It may never be known whether the agitating at the past few months, culminating at the busiest time of the year for the Lieut.-Governor in the completion, and representation of the Estimates had any appreciable effect on his astonishingly sudden prostration. Whether this be so or not we draw a veil over the polemics of the past eighteen months. And let the fullest responsibility rest upon the heads of those who first re-intreduced any anti-native or anti-European campaign into Ceylon politics.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON-CROP.

The following is the Summary of the Third Forecast of the Cotton-crop in Burma for the year 1906-07. On an average of the five years ending 1904-05, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The area under cotton is now returned at 191,539 acres or 8,855 acres more than the actual area cultivated last year as finally revised. As a whole the season has been fairly favourable. The total estimated yield of cleaned cotton is 36,593 bales of 400 lbs. each, or 1,509 bales more than the yield of last year. A large increase in the estimated yield is reported from Nagaing, due to the favourable season, and a considerable decrease in Myingyan, where, though the early rains were favourable, in July and August the rainfall was insufficient, with the result that the crop is estimated at 12 annas only. In other districts variations are not important.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST:

The Bori Bander Infantry Lines

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 27th November.

Considered papers on the correspondence regarding the temporary occupation by the Trust of a portion of the site of the vacant Native Infantry Lines at Bori Bandar :—

From—G. O. W. Dunn, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust : To the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 22nd December, 1905.

I have the honour to once more place before Government the very urgent necessity for some portion of the Bori Baadar Native Infantry Lines, site being made available for at least temporary occupancy by the Improvement Trust.

It is now nearly three years since this matter first formed the subject of demi-official communication between Mr. Jackson, who was then Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department, and my predecessor, Mr. Rebsch, and led to the appointment of a Committee to consider and report upon the best way of utilizing this land, which, it was anticipated would shortly become available.

The scope of the inquiry was subsequently extended, and the Committee, which had been strengthened by additional members thus making it, representative of all interests, submitted their report towards the end of 1904. My note on the claims of the Trust to a portion of the Native Infantry Lines site—at least for temporary occupancy—forms part of Appendix VIII to that report.

The Board have now acquired all nearly the notified properties in the Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme in the immediate neighbourhood, but are unable to commence the work of demolition and the construction of the new roads because of the impossibility of housing the poorer classes who will be displaced. There is no available land in the vicinity except the site of these Native Infantry Lines where temporary accommodation can be erected.

The lines appear at present to be almost deserted and it certainly looks as though one-third or one-fourth of the area might be made available without inconvenience. There need be no mixing of the Military with the people who would be housed there, for a stout palisade could be constructed to divide off the Trust's portion and separate access be provided from the man roads.

I would urge that though it is no doubt very convenient for these lines to be retained by the Military Department to meet emergencies, yet other requirements have to be entitled to consideration, and it has to be remembered that the whole Native Infantry regiment which formerly occupied these lines has now been moved out to Santa Cruz, so that by the surrender of a portion of the site the Military position in a case of emergency would not be worse than in former days.

The matter is of great importance to the Trust, and I would request that it may receive the early and favourable attention of Government.

From—General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Western Command,

To—The Quartermaster-General in India, Simla. Dated the 19th May.

I have the honour to represent for consideration and orders the question of placing a portion of the Bori Bandar Indian Infantry Lines, Bombay, at the disposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust as a temporary measure.

The Chairman of the Improvement Trust has recently represented that nearly all the notified properties in the Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme have been acquired, but that it is impossible to commence the work of demolition and construction of new roads because of the impossibility of housing the poorer classes who will be displaced. The only available land in the vicinity where suitable temporary accommodation could be erected is the site of the Indian Infantry Lines at Bori Bandar.

The Secretary has, therefore, applied for an area of approximately 20,912 square yards of the site in question (as bounded by red lines on the accompanying plan) to be temporarily handed over to the Improvement Trust, with a guarantee of two years' undisturbed occupation. Rental would be paid at the rate of about Rs. 233 per mensem, the Trust also paying all Municipal and other rates and taxes. A fence would be erected between the temporary huts and the portion of the Indian Infantry Lines to be left standing. When relinquished the land would be restored to the condition in which handed over.

The Bombay Government have been consulted in the matter and His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees to the proposal. There being no Military objection thereto, I recommend it for sanction.

I may add that, if the land is handed over, it will be necessary to demolish the buildings on the site, but, as most of these are in an uninhabitable condition, I can see no objection to their removal. The expenditure involved would be covered by the sale of the materials.

The Trust are anxious for an early settlement of the question, and for this reason I ask the favour of early orders.

From—Major-General A. W. L. Bayly, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department ;

To—The Quartermaster-General in India, dated the 21st August.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th July submitting a letter from the General Commanding Western Command relative to the temporary occupation by the Bombay Improvement Trust of a portion of the site of the vacant Indian Infantry Lines, Bori Bandar, Bombay.

It is stated that the Bombay Improvement Trust have represented that the work of demolition and construction of new roads in connection with the Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme cannot be commenced until arrangements are made for temporarily housing the poorer classes who will be displayed. For this purpose an area of approximately 20,912 square yards on the site in question is temporarily required with a guarantee of two years' undisturbed occupation. Whilst in occupation the Trust will pay rent at the rate of Rs. 233 per mensem and also all Municipal and other rates and taxes.

It is added that there is no Military objection to the proposal and that if the land is handed over it will be necessary to demolish the existing buildings on the site ; the cost of demolition would, it is stated, be covered by the sale of the materials.

In reply I am to state that, in the circumstances represented, the Government of India sanction the temporary occupation by the Bombay Improvement Trust of the land in question, on the terms proposed, and on the understanding that the occupation will not be disturbed for a period of two years, unless in consequence of an unforeseen emergency the land is required for Military purposes, in which case the land must be relinquished forthwith. The Trust should, moreover, be required to execute a regular lease for occupation of the land.

Sanction is also accorded to the demolition of the Military buildings on the land in question.

From—W. N. Shilstone, Esq.,
Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust,

To—The Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 9th October 1906.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, informing the Board of the sanction of the Government of India to the temporary lease of a portion of the Native Infantry Lines to the Trust. It will very shortly be possible to shift the semi-permanent huts on the Kennedy Sea Face to this land which will enable work on Scheme VIII to be commenced, and I am to ask that the matter of the transfer of the land may be treated as urgent.

And I am further to suggest that if the terms of lease referred to in the letter of the Commanding Royal Engineer are such that the Trustees would not take objection to the land might be handed over in anticipation of the completion of the regular lease.

Letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General, of the 6th November :—

I am directed to invite attention to Government Resolution, in the General Department, of the 29th October regarding the temporary occupation by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of a portion of the site of the vacant Native Infantry Lines at Bori Bandar and with reference to paras. 2 and 3 thereof, to enquire whether you are willing to accede to the proposal of the Trust that the land might be handed over in anticipation of the completion of the regular Lease, and also what conditions you wish to be entered in the Agreement for lease.

Letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, No. 5015-C of the 9th November :—

Your letter dated 6th November regarding the handing over of a portion of the site of the vacant Indian Infantry Lines at Bori Bandar to the Improvement Trust, has been transferred to the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division who has been instructed to communicate direct with you in the matter.

Letter to the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, dated 23rd November :—

I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter of the 9th instant from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Western Command, regarding the handing over to this Trust of a portion of the site of the vacant Indian Infantry Lines at Bori Bandar, and to request that urgent orders may please be issued to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay Brigade, to clear and make over the site before 15th proximo, as until the Trust has the use of this site the Choupati Estate cannot be made available for the camp of H. H. the Ameer of Afghanistan. The matter accordingly admits of no delay as so many arrangements have to be made.

Letter from the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, dated 26th November :—

With reference to your letter, dated the 23rd November I have the honour to inform you that I have directed the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, to take the necessary action in the matter of handing over a portion of the site of the vacant Indian Infantry Lines at Bire Bandar, in direct communication with you.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The Engineer should be requested to take the necessary action in the matter.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 12.

The weather has been dry through the whole of India and Burma, but there has been depression to-day affecting Kashmir whose centre probably lies well to the north of the reporting stations.

In Burma the skies are almost clear and humidity is unchanged except in Tenasserim where it has decreased while the temperature is steady and continues almost normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa no cloud is reported except in Assam where humidity has changed by small amounts, and the temperature is nearly normal except in parts of Eastern Bengal and Bihar where it is higher than usual.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are now moderately clouded in the whole division and humidity has increased whole the temperature has risen in the United Provinces and Central India, where it is general and no excess in the Central Provinces and nearly normal.

In the North-West of India the cloud thickened considerably and humidity has risen in Sind and the Himalayan stations, but has fallen generally in the Submontanee districts.

The temperature has risen in the Frontier Province and Punjab and has fallen in Baluchistan and is in large excess everywhere except, in East Punjab where there is only a slight excess and in Gujarat where it is nearly normal.

In the Peninsula there has been no change in cloud amount and the air is damper in Bombay but drier elsewhere.

Another fall of temperature has taken place and the temperature is now normal or in defect on the whole division.

Precipitation may occur in the extreme North of India, but elsewhere the weather will probably remain dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere the fall having been brisk in several places.

Winds are again cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in defect at Veraval and 5° to 7° in excess at Dessa, Jaipur, Karachi, Sirsa and Lahore ; minimum 5° to 8° in excess in Rajputana, Lower Sind and at Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 45° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Rajputana, Central India, over the greater part of Gujarat and in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast and wind was blowing at the rate of 16 miles an hour at Colombo. In Sind weather appears to be slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 13.

92 ORDERS.

No. 1 'C'—Thursday the 13th Inst.
Aiming Rifle Practice from the Q F Guns at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. sharp.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 15th instant.
Battery Drill on the 10" R M L guns at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at the B V A Club at 4 p m. sharp.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

94 DRILLS.

No 2 'C'—Thursday the 13th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Naoroji Road Head-Quarters at 2 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 15th instant
Battery Drill on the 10" R M L Guns at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

98 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted as follows.
No 1074 Gunner H B Murray No 2 Coy
No 1079 Gunner M H Coates No 1 Coy

99 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 1st inst.
Gr R Dalton No 4 Co

100 ARMS.

Arms will be issued to members from to-day the 13th inst. from Both Hd. Qrts.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 13.

340. Detail—To-day Thursday the 13th Instant.
There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. for all those going in for Proficiency Examination.
Friday the 14th Instant.
All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. Dress. Plain clothes.
341. Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kepar will be available for Class firing on Sunday the 16th Instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
II.—A Rifle Range will be available at Santa Cruz for Class Firing every Sunday during December.
342. Transfer—No 5440 Cadet V Smith is transferred from "L" to "A" Coy in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec. is published for information :—

260 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

Monday 10th Nov—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Bracton 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local), Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.
Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Wednesday 12th—two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial atch, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.
Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.
Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watsons, Practice 250-100 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.
Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H-Qrs, William Watson Match, competition also practice Maxim Gun competition
Tuesday 18th Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Mason, Maxim Gun Competition.
Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 6 0 and 800 yards.
Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.
Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, competition do.

O C Company will make his own arrangement for Umpire and Butt Markers with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

H O C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st Bt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 3rd December 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,8) ,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 1st December 1906 By Council Bills .....£ 15,941,790
By Gold.. .....£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 2nd December 1906 to 31st March 1907 .....£ 1,858,120

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. The Countess of Westmeath, says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

MAPPING THE WORLD.

Of the total land area of the earth less than one-sixth has been as yet accurately surveyed ; and of this small fraction of the globe Europe accounts for the greater part. Nearly 4,000,000 square miles of the British Empire are still unmapped, in addition to such immense areas as Canada, Australia, and India ; but, according to the last report of the Indian Survey Committee, the completion of the one-inch topographical map of all India only awaits a survey of the Rajputana Desert. The Indian Survey has also accomplished no less than 58,000 square miles in Thibet and 6,000 in South Arabia. In South Africa the Rhodesian survey is being actively carried on, only three stations now remaining south of the Zambesi not fully connected with the main triangulation.

PERILS OF THE WORK.

Much of the work of the Indian Survey has only been made possible by the unselfish devotion of native members of the staff, a typical instance of which is that of Sheikh Mohiudin, who died of thirst in the Seistan (Persia) desert, his native assistant—who on his officer's death had taken the plane-sheets from the board and wound them round his body—being found insensible in a distant pool of water. For the past five years eleven French officers and twenty-eight soldiers of the Service Geographique de l'Armee have been engaged in measuring the great arc of Peru, and many of them succumbed to the terrible privations to which they were exposed in the wilds of the Cordillera. From Africa (where British survey officers are slowly creeping northward from Rhodesia and southward from Egypt) come similar records of hardships endured, and, indeed, wherever the theodolite is following the explorer.

THE NAMES OF FRENCH WARSHIPS.

It is natural that the French should name their ships of war after their great men. What is curious in the list of ships now on the stocks is that not one of them is called after a warrior, whether naval or military, but that the patronymics of philosophers, and even of novelists, have been preferred. The new ironclads are named after Danton, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, and Vergniaud ; the cruisers take the names of Victor Hugo, Jules Michelet, Edgar Quinet, Ernest Renan, and Waldeck-Rousseau. The most poetical names are those given to the new submarines. There are to be two Wasps among them ; but there will also be an Emerald, an Opal, a Ruby, a Sapphire, a Topaz, a Turquoise, a Circe, and a Calypso.

THE NEXT O. U. D. S. PERFORMANCE.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society, who at the beginning of the year determined to challenge Mrs. Grundy by giving "Measure for Measure," have fixed upon "The Taming of the Shrew" as their next play. An old Harrovian is this year's President—Mr. Cecil W. Mercer, of University. Mr. Mercer came up in 1904, when he was nineteen, and in 1905 he was given the part of Strepsiades in "The Clouds." His acting was considered by critics to be excellent.

FOR PERPETUAL MASSES.

The relations of France and the Pope are, according to the Continental correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, to cost the Church in France a loss of ten million francs from one single source. This is the fund for perpetual Masses, which brings in nearly half a million pounds a year. For over a hundred years past pious Catholics, on dying, have left sums of money to be invested and the interest devoted to saying of Masses to perpetuity. These invested funds amount to over 200,000,000fr. On the 11th of next month, if no Public Worship Associations have been formed to whom this money can be transferred in trust, it will all come back into the hands of the Government. As it is extremely unlikely that M. Clemenceau or any other French Government will give orders for Masses to be said, the money will lie in sequestration, and the Church will deprive itself at one fell swoop of a revenue of 10,000,000fr per annum.

HEDGEHOGS AS A DELICACY.

Three Englishmen who were charged at Linlithgow with poaching were each, when arrested, carrying a hedgehog. One of them explained in court, when a small fine was imposed, that they were in the plantation searching for hedgehogs only. One hedgehog (he added) made a good meal for a man, and he would not give a hedgehog for many rabbits. He preferred a hedgehog for eating to anything that flew, walked, or creeped. There is, of course, no accounting for tastes. Certainly not everyone would find the thorny-backed denizen of the hedgerows an appetising morsel, although gipsies are said to enjoy them.

POINTS OF VIEW.

It is a truism that art flourishes best in the sunshine. —*Daily Telegraph.*

Bad artists are always nice people. I never met a thoroughly inferior painter who was not irresistible socially.—Robert Ross, in the *Academy*.

Our congratulations to Lieutenant-Colonel Nathen upon his receiving the honour of knighthood. There are now thirteen Jewish knights and twelve Jewish baronets.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

A writer in a weekly paper calls attention to the fact that the heroine of the modern novel has almost entirely given up the habit of blushing. It seems a pity, for a modern novel offers such grand opportunities for the exercise of that art.—*Globe*.

No provincial town is now respectable unless it possesses its own tramways, its own electric light, and its own Knight. We do not complain of that, but it would be agreeable to see a large proportion of really distinguished men knighted by way of leavening the lump.—*Guardian*.

Curiosity is essential to creative work. The man who accepts things as he finds them, who is not curious about the great world he lives in, never has anything to say about it. Curiosity is the mainspring of literature, of science, of art, of philosophy—of all intellectual work.—*Academy*.

Machinery is being put to its appropriate purpose, to bring artistic forms of decoration within the reach of the poor, and also to relieve the artist of the mechanical part of his work, while it avoids these forms in which the peculiar qualities of the direct work of the hand can alone give satisfaction to the æsthetic sense *Tribune*,

How strange it is that the very men who are most engaged in the study of literature and the fine arts—the subjects which are held up to us as being the chief means of cultivating "urbanity," gentleness, suavity, good manners—are the very men who in controversy display those qualities less than the average man of business or professional man !—*Academy*.

When the artist drops into mere repetition he becomes mechanical and servile like the industrial classes. "Going on," even were it going on for ever, is not a living wage, will not make life worth living ; only self-creation, self-transformation, and the consequent transformation of production can earn a living wage.—T. Sturge Moore, in the *Outlook*.

Schumann is always more interesting for what he says than for the manner in which he says it. Berlioz's magnificent orchestration does not conceal his poverty of style ; the dexterity of Liszt is often set to embroider a thin or ill-woven texture : even Wagner's "Romantic" operas alternate their wonderful strokes of genius with passages of sheer clumsiness or vulgarity. . . . All these men make their own way by the force of almost unaided ability : they were saturated with the poetry of music, they were keenly susceptible to literary influence, they were full of fervour and passion, but they had not acquired the full artistry which cost Bach and Mozart so many years of patient endeavour.—*Edinburg Review*.

GOOD COUNSEL.

(To One Delaying.)

Never was it mine to flout you,
But at last I bold it true,
There is too much fuss about you,
And we've heard enough of you.
Nay ! I ask with indignation
Why you are remaining still
Nothing but an Education,

Bill !

Though you must be much desired of
Me, I find with anguish deep
Bills are things one does get tired of,
Yet a Bill, mere Bill, you keep,
Keep, methinks, as long as Finnon
Haddie could be kept in fact,
Show, then, show your promise in an

Act !

"Shun delays !" an old-time poet
Counsels thus, "they breed remorse,"
'Tis good counsel, well I know it,
Drawn direct from wisdom's source.
And 'tis long, there's no gainsaying,
You have lingered here, alas !
Since there's no just cause for staying,

Pass !

UNDELIVERED TELEG

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INTERIM JUDGMENT ON LORD MINTO.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes :—Students of public affairs and critics of public men would have been glad to be able by this time to pronounce an interim judgment on Lord Minto's Viceroyalty. But they are all perplexed. They cannot say he is weak, for his strength has made itself felt : certainly officials in Eastern Bengal have felt it. They cannot say he is a militarist and imperialist of a dangerous type ; for not only has he shown himself alive to the value of the triumphs of peace : his general temper, as reflected in his policy, is that of a man of peace. "Canny" is the characteristic of his policy suggested by Lord Lamington's reminder of the Viceroy's nationality, and that would be a true verdict according to the evidence as yet before the public. What if administrators are canny? They know the people ; they have an insight into the feelings of an alien race affected by their administrative measures ; they have sympathy—and this is the secret of success.

THE SHERIFF-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* says of the Sheriff-elect of Bombay : —Mr. T. W. Cuffe has been selected by the Government to succeed Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban C.I.E., as the Sheriff of Bombay. The appointment will be received with general satisfaction, as indicative of due appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Cuffe as a member of the Bombay Corporation and the City Improvement Trust. Mr. Cuffe has a long record of active work in connection with the civic affairs of the city, and we hope that his example will stimulate members of his community to take keener interest in its municipal administration. Only last week we deplored the waning influence of Europeans in the Corporation who do no longer evince as much interest in municipal matters as they used to, in past years. We wish Mr. Cuffe will continue to give the city the benefit of *his* experience and knowledge, and congratulate him on his elevation to the distinguished position of Sheriff of Bombay.

PEACE IN THE CORPORATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* speaks thus of the compromise come to in the Corporation :—All is well that ends well. We are rejoiced to notice that a *via media* had been unanimously resorted to by the Corporation at its meeting on Thursday last in reference to the much disputed representation for the reform of the City Improvement Trust. As we remarked last week the Corporation has only to look to the greater sanitary good of the city which the Act contemplated but which is admittedly nowhere as yet even after full eight years of the Trusts' operation. There can be no two opinions that the act, passed in a time of panic, is most defective and has revealed flaws leading to great evils. It is therefore the bounden duty of the representatives of the city to see that those flaws are removed, the evils dispelled, and the act so radically altered as to achieve the real good that was so sanguinely anticipated of it. We are glad that all personal differences were forgotten and by a unanimous vote, the subject was referred back to an expanded Committee for a draft, which might be acceptable to all.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

The *Indu Prakash* observes :—Those who are taking even an ordinary interest in Indian politics and can read below the surface of things, have long ago perceived how strongly rooted among our Anglo-Indian rulers is the policy of *divide et impera*. It may be concealed for a time: it may not be much in evidence for some years but like the forward policy which often rears its hydra-head, however much it may be bruised, the policy of *divide et impera* comes to the surface again and again. It was to this mischievous policy that the accession of the late Sir Syed Ahmed from the Indian popular party is believed to have been due and so also the establishment by him of the Patriotic Association in opposition to the National Congress. We know what has become of this precious Patriotic Association ; but the demise of that body has not apparently led to the demise of that policy. There were not men like Sir Syed Ahmed who commanded the respect and regard of the Mahomedan populace, nor were the opportunities, many and frequent, when this policy could be effectively pursued. If an equally capable Mahomedan like Syed Ahmed had only lived and fallen into the hands of designing persons, we would really have heard much more of it than fortunately has been our lot. But the policy only slumbered and wanted the advent of Lord Curzon to come to life again.

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The Royal assent to the Asiatic Ordinance in the Transvaal was withheld temporarily before the arrival of the Indian deputation in England, on the representation of the Indians that the Ordinance was unjust to them as citizens of the British Empire and a deputation was about to start to lay their grievances personally before the Cabinet. Though the reported version of Lord Elgin's reply did not commit him to anything definite, Mr. Winston Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons shows that the Ministers have been impressed with the justice of the complaints made by Messrs. Gandhi and Ally. The Royal assent will continue to be withheld, as His Majesty's Government is "at present advised." It is not stated that the Royal assent will be positively refused. Perhaps Lord Elgin is corresponding with the Colonial Government with a view to bringing about a compromise. The Colonial Secretary has not been very firm in dealing with the Colonies in the past. He may make a better stand in the present case because he has to decide between two important parts of the same Empire, and the demands of the Indians are far from being extravagant. They have the general sympathy of the British public.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—If in spite of British control, the Transvaalers persist in their iniquitous treatment of the Indians, under autonomous constitution, they will give free rein to their policy of oppression, and the Imperial Government will have no constitutional powers to pull them up. If Government values the loyalty of their subject races in India and esteems it its bounden duty to protect them against all tyrannous and humiliating persecutions, the only course left open to them is to appoint a Royal Commission of enquiry in compliance with the valuable suggestion of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has it :—So the new fangled Transvaal Ordinance has now been kept in a condition of suspended animation till the Ministers see their way to recommending it to His Majesty. The clear meaning of this declaration which the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies made on Tuesday last in the House of Commons is that the one-sided Ordinance is shelved for the present. The Ministers will not allow it to be adopted until the disabilities clause in reference to British Indian subjects and other Asiatics, are either wholly withdrawn or modified so far as to make them unobjectionable. So far the efforts of the plucky Mr. Ghandi and Vazir Ali have, we are glad to see, fairly succeeded. Their efforts in this direction are not only untiring but exemplary.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—The half-hearted and vacillating policy which the Imperial Government has so long pursued has already produced "extremely bad effects on opinion in India." We, however, agree with the *Times* when it urges the Government to introduce a special clause in the Transvaal constitution for safeguarding the rights of British Indians and protecting them against oppressive treatment. If England lets slip the present opportunity, she will have grievously failed in her duty at a juncture when she could have easily enforced her own wishes. We Indians can not but feel humiliated on finding that there is not a single British statesman who is prepared to speak out his mind so frankly and courageously as President Roosevelt has done.

The *Parsi* writes :—The deputation of Transvaal Indians that waited upon Lord Elgin must feel very well pleased with the success of their mission, since they have gained a victory at least for the time being. His Majesty's ministers, says Mr. Winston Churchill, cannot advise the King to assent to the Asiatic Ordinance, so this scheme for the harsh treatment of the Indian colonist is for the present abandoned. However, the Transvaal is about to become self-governing (though in its preparedness for that privilege one might compare it unfavourable with India,), and the next move will be watched with keen interest. If the Transvaalers are determined to make life uncomfortable for Indians within their borders they had better do so at once. The Imperial Government would be very loth to reverse the first decree the new Government had ever made for the Colony ; on the other hand the Government of the Transvaal might well feel that its nerves were not equal to the passing of an oppressive ordinance which had just been disallowed by the King.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famasewaly, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Cardan, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	4	1	76
Total plague deaths to date	133,946		
Same date last year	2	nil	83

MEN AND MATTERS.

PROBABLY no foreign word, rudely known to the British public, has been more freely mistranslated than that typical Germanism "Reichsverdrossenheit," popularised by the Kaiser. It is still appearing in translation as "the burden of Empire," a phrase that gives no hint of the word's genesis or effect. It means, of course, the state of being so soaked with "Empire" that you have reached the saturation point and cannot contain a drop more. "The weary weight of all this unintelligible word" is no doubt quite untranslatable in an English word, or even two. We are, besides, at the moment so soaked with Little Englandism that we desire no word to express the opposite extreme.

Although Viscount Hampden, was only the second in the title, the family of which he was the head is a very old one. The Hamsdens, of Great Hampden, Bucks, ranked for centuries, as Burke says, among the best allied families in England ; and it was through a marriage of one of his ancestors that Mr. Speaker Brand, who, when he was raised to the peerage, took the title of Viscount Hampden, was descended from Ruth, daughter of the great John Hampden. A grandson of Ruth was created Viscount Hampden, but the title became extinct in the second generation.

It is peculiarly sad that Mr. G. Dumville Lees, who as a Master of the Tanatside Harriers had done so much to induce farmers to cut down or mark the wire in their fences during the hunting season, should himself have fallen a victim to invisible barbed wire, which threw him and his mount while hunting with the harriers. Mr. Lees was twice Master of the Tenatside Harriers, one of the oldest packs in the country, which was known as the Confederate Hunt in the middle of the 18th century. He was well-known as a naturalist and an enthusiastic sportsman, and as a writer on hounds his "Hare-Hunting, by a Master of Harriers," was the most popular work on the subject.

That a coroner's jury should return a verdict of suicide in the case of a man who died from fright seems at first sight strange. But the victim had prepared to hang himself, and even put his head in the noose, when the thought of what he was doing overcame him, and brought on an attack of syncope. It raises a nice point whether a man can be legally branded as a suicide when in fact he only had the intention of doing this dead ; but a verdict of "accidental death" would have been absurd in this case. It is a nice legal point and in days when very serious consequences to the family of the dead man followed on a verdict of "felo dese," its resolution would have been of the utmost importance.

One of the most notable hostesses of the Liberal party, Lady Haversham, is perhaps better known by her old title of Lady Hayter. Tall, very fair, and gifted with exquisite artistic taste, this charming lady possesses that natural genius for hospitality which seems to be only granted to a few women in each generation. The daughter of Captain Adrian Hope, who was a famous art connoisseur in his day, she married the then Mr. Hayter forty years ago, though it is indeed hard to believe it, so marvellously has she retained the charm of youth. Mr. Hayter afterwards succeeded to his father's baronetcy and his peerage was one of the most popular creation of the present year, when he decided to revive the old eighteenth-century title of Haversham. Lord and Lady Haversham, who are very wealthy, have a noble house in Grosvenor Square, as well as a charming place in Berkshire, and a curious cottage *orné* at romantic Tintagel, which was formerly the abode of Douglas Cook, and has been much added to and improved. At Tintagel they often entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who always warmly recognised Lady Haversham's great services in organising the Women's Liberal Federation. She shares her husband's taste for travelling; on one occasion they "did" a great deal of India in the company of the late Duke of Clarence.

Mrs. Fritz Ponsonby, whose husband has just received the C. B. from the King, is one of the most beautiful and popular of Court ladies. The daughter of Colonel Regan Kennard, who sat for many years in the House of Commons, she bears a not very appropriate combination of names—Victoria Lily. That strange flower, the lily of Kew, is of enormous size, but Mrs. Fritz Ponsonby is tall and exquisitely slender and graceful. Her marriage to the popular son of Sir Henry Ponsonby took place in the Guards' Chapel, and was one of the great social events of the war year of 1899. The King (then Prince of Wales), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg were all present. Miss "Ria" Kennard, as the bride was affectionately known to her intimates, was attended by two dear little pages in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards a hundred years ago. Mrs. Ponsonby had the inexpressible grief of losing her first-born son, to whom Queen Victoria had stood sponsor, when he was only a few months old. The King stood sponsor in person to their second son, now three and a half years old, and they also have a little girl.

Lord and Lady Bristol, with whom the Prince and Princess of Wales will drink tea during their stay at Culford, are extremely popular in Suffolk, of which Lord Bristol has been Lord Lieutenant for some twenty years. The county presented him with his portrait a year ago. Hervey was seated at Ickworth, by Bury St. Edmunds, long before Sarah Duchess of Marlborough induced Queen Anne to ennoble the family by the terrible threat of withdrawing from Court! And Ickworth means some £40,000 a year and nearly as many broad acres. The house, built by that Earl of Bristol who was also Bishop of Derry, who was his own architect, is most extraordinary. It consists of a huge rotunda of brick, in which are the principal rooms, each, of course, shaped like a slice out of a round cake. Curved corridors connect with two wings, and the cupola, 150 feet high, is visible for miles round. Lady Bristol comes of the Anson family; she is second cousin of the Earl of Lichfield and is the aunt of Earl Howe. She has a wonderful collection of old lace, which she delights in copying, on chicken-skin and other delicate fabrics, so exquisitely as to be hardly distinguishable from the originals. She is also fond of painting wild flowers. Lord Bristol, whose mother was the daughter of a famous Duke of Rutland of former days, is a capital shot and a noted yachtsman. He has no son, but both his daughters, Lady Katharine Drummond and Lady Hylton are married and have made him a grandfather several times over. The heir to the marquisate is a nephew, Captain Frederick Hervey, who has won great distinction in the Navy.

Mme. Patti, who on the first of December made her last appearance before a London audience, made her first operatic appearance at Covent Garden on May 14th 1861. The opera was *La Sonnambula*, and the takings at the doors, apart from the very limited subscription, only amounted to £50. Next day the box office was besieged by thousands of people, all anxious to secure seats to hear the new phenomenal *prima donna*. Born in Madrid, of a Sicilian father and an Italian mother, educated by an American step-father in the United States, and married in turn to two Frenchmen and one Swedish nobleman, she is a cosmopolitan among cosmopolitans. In addition to these international relations, she is a naturalised British subject, with a feudal castle in Wales which contains a miniature theatre, pronounced by Sir Henry Irving as a model of its kind. During the whole of her professional career she has never missed a season in London. Generally she has played in opera, but in recent years the concert platform has claimed her. "Quite a record, is it not?" Mme. Patti naively asks.

Mme. Patti was once asked to relate her proudest experience. "For a great and unexpected honour," she said, "I have experienced nothing that has touched me deeper than a compliment paid by the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) at a dinner given in honour of the Duke of York and the Princess May by Mr. Alfred Rothschild. During the ceremonies the Prince of Wales rose and proposed the health of his 'old and valued friend Mme. Patti.' He made a pretty speech, in which he said that he had first seen and heard me in Philadelphia in 1860, when I sang in Martha, and that since then his own attendance at what he called my 'victories in the realm of song' had been among his most pleasant recollections. He recalled the fact that his wife had held up little Prince George (now Prince of Wales) and bade him kiss me, so that in after life he might say he had kissed the famous Mme. Patti. And then the whole company of royalty, nobility, and men of genius rose and cheered me, and drank my health."

Besides the distinguished honour of having been kissed by the Heir-Apparent, Mme. Patti can claim to be the only singer ever kissed by a reigning monarch. King Alfonso of Spain it was who thus honoured the Diva; but the affair happened so many years ago that his charming Queen will probably overlook it. The King was then about the age of Prince Olaf, and, on the occasion in question, Mme. Patti, following strict Court etiquette, had stooped to kiss the hand of the tiny monarch, when the Queen-Regent interposed. "No," said she, "my son shall not be so ungallant as to allow a lady to kiss his hand. Will you permit him to give you a kiss?" The singer, of course, consented, and so—with the aid of his nurse—did His Majesty. One of Mme. Patti's most treasured souvenirs is a famous autograph fan on which are inscribed the signatures of nearly all the European sovereigns, amongst whom was the late Queen Victoria, who wrote: "If King Lear was right in saying that a sweet voice is a precious gift in a woman, you, my dear Adelina, are of all women the richest." The German Emperor wrote: "To the Nightingale of all time." The Tsar inscribed: "Nothing is so calming as your voice." Queen Christina wrote: "To a Spaniard, from a Queen who is proud to count her amongst her subjects." And in the middle of the fan are these words: "Queen of Song, I offer you my salutations—A. Thiers, President of the French Republic."

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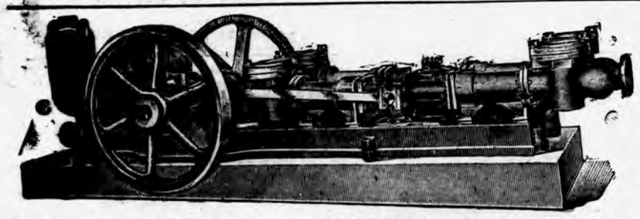

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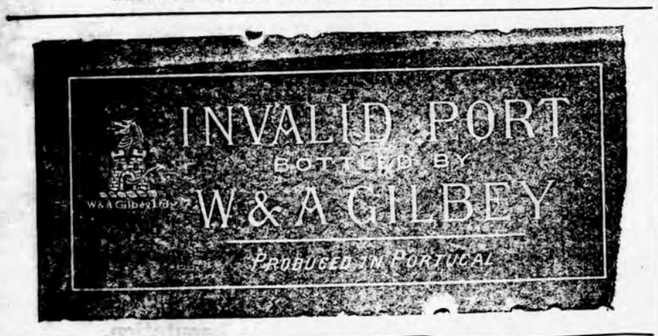

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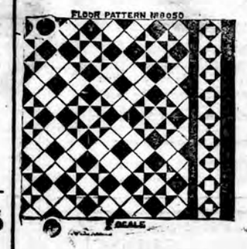

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